

GUINEA Proper.

Situation and Extent.

Between $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 15 \\ \text{and} \\ 15 \end{array} \right\}$ E. Lon. }
 Between $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \\ \text{and} \\ 10 \end{array} \right\}$ N. Lat. } Being $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1800 \text{ Miles in Length.} \\ 360 \text{ Miles in Breadth.} \end{array} \right\}$

Boundaries.] BOUNDED by *Negroland* on the North; by the unknown Parts of *Africa* on the East; and by the *Atlantic Ocean* on the South and West.

Towns.] *Ardra, Whitah or Fida, Popo, Alampo, Fantyn, Fetic, Anamaboe, St. George, Delmina, Jaqueen, Acra, Christiansburgh, Fredericksburgh, Agga, and the Callebars.*

Guinea in its utmost Extent.

But if it be extended to all the Coasts of *Africa* to which the *Guinea Merchants* trade, it lies between 18 W. and 20 E. Lon. and between the Tropick of *Cancer* and the Tropick of *Capricorn* North and South.

Divisions.	Provinces.	Chief Towns.
The Southern Division contains the Provinces of	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Mataman} \\ \text{Benguela} \\ \text{Angola} \\ \text{Congo} \\ \text{Loango} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Benguela} \\ \text{Loando} \\ \text{St. Salvador} \\ \text{Loango.} \end{array} \right\}$
The Western Division contains	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Benin} \\ \text{Guinea Proper, and} \\ \text{Negroland} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Benin} \\ \text{Cape Coast Castle} \\ \text{James Fort.} \end{array} \right\}$

Mountains.] The Mountains of *Sierra Leon* are the most remarkable.

Rivers.] The Rivers of this Country are, 1. That of *Coanzo*. 2. *Ambrisi*, which run from East to West cross *Angola*, and fall into the *Atlantic Ocean*. 3. *Zaara*, which runs from the North-East to the South-West, cross *Congo*, and falls into the same Ocean. 4. *Lunde*, which runs likewise from East to West through *Congo*, and passing by *St. Salvador*, falls into the same Sea. 5. The River *Cameron*, which running from the North-East to the South-West, falls into the Bay, or Bite of *Guinea*. 6. The River *Formosa*. 7. *Volta*, which running from North to South, through *Guinea Proper*, falls into the *Atlantic Ocean*. 8. The River of *Sierra Leon*, and *Sherbro* Rivers, which running from East to West, fall into the same Ocean. And, 10. The great River *Niger*, which runs from East to West through *Negroland*, and falls into the *Atlantic Ocean* by three grand

grand Channels, according to our Maps called *Grande, Gambia,* and *Senegal*, but it seems doubtful whether these three Channels are not three distinct Rivers, for no Body has informed us where they are united.

Not many of these Rivers are navigable much beyond their Mouths, descending precipitately from high Mountains; and running but short Courses before they fall into the Sea, except the Rivers of *Cameron, Sherbro, Leon*, and the great River *Niger*, up the last of which the *English* have sailed five hundred Miles, and have a great many Factories on both Shores.

Gulphs, Capes, or Promontories.] The chief Gulphs or Bays in this extensive Coast are, the *Cyprian* or *Cintra* Bay, and the Bite of *Guinea*, into which the River *Cameron* discharges itself. The principal Capes are those of *Cape Blanco, Cape Verd, Cape Leon, Cape St. Ann's, Cape Palmas, Cape Three Points, Cape Formosa, Cape St. John, Cape Lopas, Cape Ledè, and Cape Negro.*

Winds.] The Winds on the Coast of *Guinea* Proper, sit (directly contrary to the Trade Winds) *i. e.* from West to East, except in the rainy Season, between the vernal and autumnal Equinox, when they have violent Storms of Wind, with terrible Thunder and Lightning; and these Winds blowing from the South, the Shipping on the Coast at this Time are in great Danger of being wrecked on Shore; and there is always such a Surf beating upon the Shore, in the calmest Weather, that it is very difficult and dangerous Landing.

Air.] All this Country lying between the two Tropicks is excessive hot, and the flat Country being overflowed great Part of the Year by the periodical Rains, is not healthful. There is a Variety of Hills, Vallies, Woods, and Champain Fields, mixed with Bogs and Morasses on this Coast.

Produce.] The Animals of *Guinea* are the same as have been described in *Caffraria*, but their Grain is different: Here is no Wheat as at the Cape, but Plenty of *Guinea* Grain, Rice, Maize, or *Indian* Corn. There are no Grapes here, but the Palm-tree affords them Wine, and their Cocoa Nuts a pleasant Drink; here are also Oranges and Lemons, Plantains, Pomegranates, Tamarinds, Pine-Apples, and other Tropical Fruits.

Of Forest Trees they have a very great Variety, which grow to a prodigious Height and Bulk, some of them excellent Timber, and have a very beautiful Grain.

Their Minerals are Gold, Copper and Iron. The Gold is found by the Natives in the Sands of their Rivulets in Dust; sometimes they meet with large Pieces, but there are no Gold Mines open, and possibly there may be no Mines of that Metal here; I am apt to think Gold lies pretty near the Surface, it being found washed down into the Brooks and Rivulets in every Place our People bring it from. There is Plenty of Salt on the *Guinea* Coast, which they

make by letting the Sea-water into shallow Pans in the dry Season; and the Sun exhaling the Water, the Salt is left at Bottom.

Besides Gold, Ivory, and Slaves, this Country affords Indigo, Wax, Gum-Senega, Gum-tragant, and a Variety of other Gums and Drugs. These Articles may be had in most Parts of this extensive Coast, but chiefly in proper *Guinea*.

Manufactures.] As to the Manufactures of *Guinea*, every Family almost make their own Tools and Utensils. They are all Smiths, Carpenters, and Masons, and build their own Houses or Huts of very slight Materials; and till the *Europeans* brought them Hammers, &c. one Stone served them for an Anvil, and another for a Hammer.

The Women manage all the Husbandry as well as their Domestick Affairs; they dig, sow, plant, and bring in the Harvest, while the Husband idly looks on; so that the more Wives a Man has, the richer he is said to be in this Country; and some Negroes on the Coast make Money by letting out their Wives, and indeed they make little Difference between their Wives and their Slaves.

The Southern Coasts of *Congo*, *Angola*, &c. are under the Dominion of the *Portuguese*; no other Nation has Settlements there, tho' other *Europeans* are suffered to traffick with that Part of the Coast for Negroes; but in what is called *Guinea* Proper, the *English*, *Dutch*, *French*, &c. have their several Colonies and Settlements. The *English* also have *James* Fort, at the Entrance of the River *Gambia*, a Branch of the *Niger*, and Factors for several hundred Miles up that River, as the *French* have upon that Branch called the *Senegal*, and the *Dutch* have others still further Northward.

The *Portuguese* are possessed of the West Coast of *Africa* (as well as of the Eastern Coast) from the Tropick of *Capricorn* to the Equator, and 3 or 4 Degrees further North, and have a Multitude of little *African* Princes under their Dominion, having made Proselytes of many of their Subjects, and taught them to cloath themselves as the *Europeans* do, furnishing them with the Woollen Manufactures of *Great Britain*; and this it is that renders our Trade with *Portugal* so advantageous to us.

Traffick.] The Goods exported to *Guinea* are our Manufactures of Linnen and Woollen, Swords, Knives, Hatchets, Pewter and Brass Utensils, Fire Arms, Powder and Shot, Toys, Brandy, Spirits and Tobacco.

Slave Trade.] As the *Portuguese* are Masters of such extensive Territories in *Africa*, they export more Slaves from thence to *America*, than any other Nation: The *English*, *French*, and *Dutch* also export a great many; but the *Spaniards*, who are possessed of the best Part of *America*, and want Slaves most, have no Settlements on the Negro, or *Guinea* Coast, but are forced to contract with some other *European* Nation, to furnish them with Negroes; which Business the *English* South-Sea Company were intitled to; but that Trade has received so many Interruptions; and the Company's

Company's Effects have been so often seized by the *Spaniards*, that it is a Question whether the *South-Sea* Company have got any Thing by this Commerce, and by a late Treaty a final End is put to it.

Government.] In *Guinea* there are some Sovereign Princes, whose Dominions are very extensive, rich, powerful, and arbitrary Monarchs, limited by no Laws, or any other Restraints. And there are a Multitude of others, to whom the *Dutch* and other *Europeans* have given the Name of Kings, whose Dominions do not exceed the Bounds of an ordinary Parish, and whose Power and Revenues are proportionably mean; but the King of *Whidah*, or *Fidah*, in the Words of one of the *Dutch* Factors, is feared and revered by his Subjects as a Demi-God, who always appear in his Presence, either kneeling or prostrate on the Ground; when they attend him in the Morning, they prostrate themselves before the Gate of his Palace, kiss the Earth three Times, and clapping their Hands together, use some Expressions that look more like the Adoration of some Deity, than Compliments paid to an earthly Prince; and they even tremble at the Sight of him.

No Person whatever is permitted to see his Majesty eat, or to know in what Part of the Palace he sleeps, unless his Wives, of whom the King has seldom less than a Thousand; these continually surround him, and are his Life-guards, and are frequently sent on Embassies, and employed in executing such Commands and Sentences as seem much more proper for Men, such as punishing Criminals, pulling down their Houses, and the like.

When the King goes Abroad, five or six hundred of his Wives run before him, or attend him; he has not, 'tis said, a single Man in his Train. These Females, which our Travellers call Wives, may more properly be called his Slaves, being employed in almost all Manner of Drudgery.

The chief Magistrates under the King are, the *Cabicero's*, whom he consults in State Affairs, and concerning Peace and War; and by these he usually administers Justice to the People.

I don't find he wears a Crown, or that there is any other Ceremony at his Accession, than the shewing him publickly to the People, and sacrificing some Animals to his Gods.—The eldest Son, and in some Places the Brother, is intitled to the Throne; the Females never succeed, unless in one Kingdom, upon this Coast.

Persons.] The Natives descended from the original Inhabitants are all Negroes, well known by their flat Noses, thick Lips, and short woolly Hair, though there are amongst them many Camps, or Villages of *Arabs* that are of a tawny Complexion, and there is a mixed Breed of Malattoes, proceeding from the Commerce of the *Portuguese* and Natives, that are almost as dark as the Negroes.

Habits.] The Habits of the common People, in proper *Guinea*, are a Cloth about their Middle, and People of Condition have another over their Shoulders, and are adorned with abundance of Rings and Bracelets, of Gold, Ivory, or Copper; the Arms, Legs, and

great Part of the Bodies of the Men are naked, but the Women are veiled when they go Abroad.

Genius.] The *English* Factors observe of the Natives, that they have more Wit than Honesty, frequently mixing their Gold with base Metal; but the little Tricks and Cheats they use in Trade, 'tis said, have been taught them by the Christians, with whom they traffick; and if the Women are lewd, as Travellers relate, they are not worse than the People that complain of them, who first tempt them to sin, and then reproach them for it.

The Habit of the common People in *Negroland* is not very different from that of proper *Guinea*; but their Chiefs and People of Condition are cloathed in white Vests, with white Caps on their Heads, and their Complexion being exceeding black, make a very pretty Appearance.

Food and Liquors.] The Negroes live but poorly upon the Gold Coast; Millet boil'd to the Consistence of Bread is their common Food, or else Potatoes, Yams, and other Roots, in the Room of it, well drench'd in Palm or Cocoa-nut Oil, and to this they sometimes add boil'd Herbs, and half dry'd stinking Fish, (for they always let them lie on the Beach till they stink). They have another Dish which is a Mixture of ground Corn and Palm Oil boil'd together, to which they give the Name of Malaget. Garden Beans, and other Pulse, with Plantains, Bananas, and other Fruits roasted in the Ashes, also serve them for Food.

In the Kingdom of *Benin* and the Slave Coast the Negroes live much better, for here they eat Beef, Mutton and Fowls, and are very hospitable to Strangers as well as to their own Country Men; and all over the *Guinea* Coast they are too apt to drink to excess. In the Morning they drink Drams, and Palm Wine in the Afternoon. Even the Chiefs of their great Towns, or Kings as the *Dutch* call them, will meet the Meanest of their Subjects and Dependants in the Market Place in the Evening, and forming a Circle on the Ground, drink to great excess, being attended by their Women at these Times, who are no less addicted to drinking than the Men, whose Conversation is usually as smutty as that of a drunken Crew of Sailors; nor does this at all shock the Modesty of the Negroe Females, who maintain their Ground, and sit Drinking and Smoaking with the Men till Morning. Besides their Palm Wine, they have strong Beer made of Millet, few of them drinking Water, which is esteem'd the most unwholsome of all Liquors on this Coast. The Nations which inhabit the Shoars of the great River *Niger*, eat Cuscusi, or Cooscoosh, which is a Dish made with Flower, put into a Cullender, and set over a Pot where Meat is boiling, the Steam whereof moistens the Flower, and makes a kind of Past or Hasty Pudding; This they pour upon their Meat, of which there is no kind that they refuse. They eat Serpents, which are Objects of their Worship in other Provinces of *Guinea*. They eat also Monkeys, Guano's, Pelicans, Eagles, Hawks, Allegators, and the Morse or Sea-Horse. They drink Mead also, and Palm Wine, but chuse
Rum,

Rum, and other Spirituous Liquors before any Thing. And 'tis reported of the Nation of the *Dahome's*, who inhabit a Country North of *Benin*, or the Slave Coast, that they eat Human Flesh, especially that of their Enemies, which is pretended to be prov'd by a late Account of a Revolution at *Whidah*, of which Narrative this is the Substance, *viz.*

The King of Dahome's Conquest of Whidah on the Slave Coast, 1726. } The King of *Dahome* desiring a Passage thro' the King of *Whidah's* Country to the Sea Side, that he might sell his Slaves with the greater Advantage to the *European* Merchants, and being denied Admission, determined to invade *Whidah*, a Country full of Towns, and exceeding populous, where the *English*, and several *European* Nations, had Factories in which they kept the Slaves they purchas'd of the *Negroes*.

The King of *Whidah* made a poor Defence, and fled with many of his Subjects into the neighbouring Countries, but a great many Thousand of the Natives however were massacred or made Prisoners, and among the Prisoners was Mr. *Snelgrove*, an *English* Merchant. This Gentleman being carried up to the King of *Dahome's* Court, relates that the King sacrificed great Numbers of the Prisoners to his Gods, and that his People afterwards eat them as he was inform'd, but he seems to be the first Man that ever found a Nation of Canibals in *Guinea*, and he confesses he never saw one Man eaten, tho' he was upon the Spot, and was wonderful inquisitive about it as he pretends: He goes further, and assures us that the King of *Dahome*, in whose Court he was, never eats human Flesh, nor is his hearsay Testimony confirm'd by any one Eye Witness, from whence I conclude this Tale of a Canibal Nation in *Africa*, has a very slight Foundation.

Diseases and Remedies.] The Small-pox is as fatal to the *Negroes* as the Plague; and Worms are an Epidemical Distemper, not those in the Stomach and Bowels, but a Species that are found between the Skin and the Flesh, and give the Patient extreme Pain till they are drawn out, which is an Operation of a Month in performing sometimes; for if they attempt to draw it out too hastily, the Worm breaks and rots in the Flesh, or breaks out in another Place: Some *Negroes* have nine or ten of these Worms in their Skin at once, and the *Europeans* are not entirely free from them. A greedy ravenous Appetite also is reckoned among the Diseases of the *Guinea* *Negroes*; and the Venereal Disease is sometimes fatal to them, having yet no Methods of Cure, and few of them escape it among such Numbers of common Women as this Coast abounds with: Nor are the Wounds gotten in the Fields of *Mars* less dangerous than the other, especially if the Bones are shattered; for they can cure only ordinary Flesh Wounds, which they do by applying Poultices of Herbs to them. The *Negroes* are seldom long-liv'd, tho' they are generally healthful while they do live.

The Distempers the *Europeans* are subject to on this Coast are Fevers, Fluxes, and Cholicks, which are occasioned by the bad Water
H h 4 and

and bad Air, their Settlements lying near the Coast, where the Fogs and Steams, arising from the Ouse and Salt Marshes, and the stinking Fish the Natives dry on the Beach, corrupt the Air, and render it fatal to Foreigners. The most temperate Men find it difficult to preserve their Health ; but a great many hasten their Death by their Intemperance or Impatience, exposing themselves to the cold Air in the Evening, when they have endured a very hot Day. This sudden Change from one Extreme to the other, has very bad Effects in all hot Climates.

Religion.] They generally acknowledge one supreme Almighty Being, that created the Universe ; and yet pay him no Manner of Worship or Adoration, never praying to him, or giving him Thanks for any Thing they enjoy. They believe he is too far exalted above them, to take any Notice of poor Mortals, and therefore pray and sacrifice to a Multitude of inferior Deities, of which they have some in common to whole Nations ; and yet every Man has a God of his own chusing besides.

The chief Deity of the *Fidaians* is a Serpent of a particular Species, whose Bite is not mortal ; and so well used by his Votaries, that he scarce ever attempts to hurt them.

They have also a grand Temple erected in *Fida*, dedicated to this Serpent ; and a lesser in almost every Village, with Priests and Priestesses to officiate in them.

In this Temple, 'tis said, they always keep a Serpent of a monstrous Size, worshipping the Creature in Person, and not in Effigy ; and formerly the King used to go on Pilgrimage, with his whole Court, annually, to adore this Serpent ; but, of late, deposes a certain Number of his Wives to perform this Act of Devotion in his Stead.

The next Things, the *Fidaians* pay Divine Honours to, are fine lofty Trees and Groves.

The Sea is another of their principal Gods, to whom they sacrifice, when the Winds and Waves are so tempestuous, that no Foreign Merchants can visit their Coast ; which usually happens in *July* and *August*, and sometimes in other Months ; then they throw in all Manner of Goods, Meat, Drink, and Cloathing, to appease the enraged Element.

Revolutions and memorable Events.

THE *Portuguese* were the first *Europeans* that discovered the South-West Coast of *Africa* in the 15th Century, and obtained a Grant from the Pope in 1442, of all Countries discovered or to be discovered to the South and East of Cape *Bajadore*, which lies on the West-side of *Africa*, in 27 Degrees of North Latitude. Whereupon the *Portuguese* built Forts and settled Colonies upon the Western Coast of *Africa*, and enjoyed the sole Trade thither and to the *East-Indies* for upwards of an 100 Years ; but the *English* and *Dutch*, and other Protestant Powers, calling in Question the Pope's Authority of disposing of all *Pagan* Countries, in the 16th Century sent their

their Fleets to the Coast of *Guinea*, and erected several Forts there: And the *Dutch* made themselves Masters of the Fort of *St. George del Mina*, the Capital of all the *Portuguese* Settlements on that Coast, and at Length drove the *Portuguese* from all their Settlements on the Coast of *Proper Guinea*.

Nor was the *Hollander* content with expelling the *Portuguese* from that Coast, but fell upon the *English* Settlements also in the most treacherous Manner, in a Time of full Peace. In the Year 1664, the *Dutch* had agreed to join a Squadron of *English* Men of War to suppress the Pyrates on the Coast of *Barbary*: And *De Ruyter* the *Dutch* Admiral actually sailed to the Straits with the *English*, but made an Excuse to the *English* Admiral when they arrived there, that he was obliged to leave him, being ordered another Way, and immediately sailed to the Coast of *Guinea*, where, with the Assistance of the Negroes, he made himself Master of several *English* Forts, and particularly of that to which they have given the Name of *Amsterdam*, (still in their Possession.) From thence *De Ruyter* sailed to the *British* *Caribbee* Islands in the *West Indies*, which he plundered and ravaged in a barbarous Manner; but the Court of *England* made some Reprisals soon after on a Fleet of *Hollanders* that fortunately fell into the Hands of our Cruizers in the Channel.

The *Dutch* had before driven us from our *Spice Islands* in the *East-Indies*, and were now endeavouring to monopolize the Gold-Coast: They intended to have brought such a Force to *Guinea*, as should have subdued the Natives, and excluded all *European* Nations from that Traffick; but a War commencing soon after between the Maritime Powers, the *Dutch* were obliged to restore most of the Settlements, they had robbed us of in *Africa*, and we still remain in Possession of them; but how long we shall keep them is a Question, for the *French* seem to be playing the same Game the *Dutch* did formerly, encroaching on our Settlements here as well as in the *East* and *West-Indies*.



Z A A R A and B I L E D U L G E R I D.

Situation.] T H E S E two Divisions of *Africa* are situate between 20 and 30 Degrees of North Latitude, having *Negroland* on the South; *Morocco* and the Coast of *Barbary* on the North; the unknown Parts of *Africa* on the East; and the *Atlantic Ocean* on the West.

Soil.] It is a desert Country, as the Name of *Zaara* imports, so destitute of Water and Provisions, that great Part of the Camels which form the Caravan that travels from *Morocco* to *Guinea*, are loaden with Water and Necessaries for the Subsistence of the People.

Biledulgerid, the antient *Numidia*, was once tolerably fruitful, when it was possessed by an industrious People; but the *Mahometans*, who

who are now Masters of it, taking no Care to cultivate the Soil, it produces little more than *Zaara*.

Rambling People.] The People who inhabit it are *Arabs*, who live in Tents, and being acquainted with the few Springs and Places where Forage is to be found, pitch their Tents sometimes in one Part of the Country, and sometimes in another; but though there are scarce any Towns here at present, there are some considerable Ruins which shew that the Country has been better inhabited and cultivated.

Complexion.] What is most remarkable is the Change of Complexion, there being scarce any Blacks North of *Negroland*, but what have been purchased in *Guinea*, and carried to *Morocco*.

Religion.] There is a Change of Religion as well as Complexion; the People of *Guinea* and *Negroland* being for the most Part *Pagans*, and those of *Biledulgerid*, *Morocco*, and the Coast of *Barbary*, *Mahometans*.



M O R O C C O Empire.

Situation and Extent.

Between	{	² and ¹¹	{	W. Lon	} Being {	500 Miles in Length.
Between	{	²⁸ and ³⁶	{	N. Lat.		480 Miles in Breadth.

Boundaries.] **B**OUNDED by the Straits of *Gibraltar* and the *Mediterranean Sea* on the North; by the River *Mulvia*, which divides it from the Kingdom of *Algiers*, on the East; by *Biledulgerid*, South; and by the *Atlantic Ocean*, West; and is thrown into three Grand Divisions, viz. the Northern Division, the Middle Division, and the Southern Division.

Divisions.	Provinces.	Chief Towns.
The North Division	{ <i>Fez</i> ————— }	{ <i>Fez</i> , W. Lon. 5. N. Lat. 33-30. <i>Mequinez</i> .
The Middle Division	{ <i>Morocco</i> ————— }	{ <i>Morocco</i> , W. Lon. 9. N. Lat. 32.
The Southern Division	{ <i>Suz</i> ————— }	{ <i>Taradant</i> , W. Lon. 10. N. Lat. 30.

Other considerable Towns are, *Tangier*, *Sallee*, *Ceuta*, *Tetuan*, *Arzilla*, and *Santa Cruz*. Capes of most note are, *Cape Sparte*.

at the Entrance of the Strait of *Gibraltar*, and *Cape Cantin*, in the Ocean.

Mountain Atlas.] The great Mountain called Mount *Atlas*, which runs the whole Length of *Barbary*, from East to West, passes thro' *Morocco*, and abuts upon that Ocean which divides the eastern from the western Continent, and is from this Mountain called the *Atlantic Ocean*. This Mountain the Poets feigned sustained the Universe, from whence we see *Atlas* with the World upon his Shoulders; and every Description of the Globe assumes the Name of an *Atlas*.

Rivers.] The chief Rivers are, 1. *Mulvia*, which rises in the Defarts, and running from South to North, divides *Morocco* from the Kingdom of *Algiers*, and discharges itself into the *Mediterranean Sea*. 2. *Suz*, which running from East to West, falls into the *Atlantic Ocean*, at the City of *Santa Cruz*. 3. *Rabatta*, which runs from East to West, and falls into the Ocean at the principal Port of *Sallee*. Of these the River *Mulvia* only is navigable, and the Mouth of that is almost choaked up with Sand.

Bays and Capes.] The chief Bays and Capes in the Empire of *Morocco* are, the Bay of *Tetuan* in the *Mediterranean*, and the Bay of *Tangier* in the Strait of *Gibraltar*.

The chief Capes are, 1. *Cape Three Forks* in the *Mediterranean*, *Cape Spartel* at the Entrance of the Straits, *Cape Cantin*, *Cape Non*, and *Cape Bajador*, in the *Atlantic Ocean*.

Air.] The Air of this Country is temperate; the Winds from the Sea and Mount *Atlas* refresh them in the hottest Season, and they have very little Winter.

Fez is reckoned the capital City of the Empire, and the Emperor has a Palace there; but his chief Residence is at *Mequinez*, about 30 Miles West of *Fez*, situate in a much more desirable Country, surrounded by fine Parks and Olive-Grounds, and containing 300,000 Inhabitants.

Soil and Produce.] As to the Produce of the Soil, they have, or might have, vast Quantities of Corn, Wine, and Oil; no Country affords better Wheat, Barley, or Rice; both the *French* and *Spaniards* fetch these from the *Barbary Coast* when they have a Scarcity at Home: And our Garrisons of *Gibraltar* and *Port-Mahone* have been supplied with Provisions from the *African Coast*.

The Plains of *Fez* and *Morocco* are well planted with Olives, and there are no better Grapes for making Wine in the World, as the *Jews* at *Tetuan* experience; though the Cultivation of Vines is not encouraged, Wine being prohibited them; however, some of the great Men, who do not stand in Awe of their Priests, will drink Wine when they can get it, and that pretty openly. The *Jews* also distil Spirits in *Barbary*; however, I find Sobriety to be still a very advantageous Character among the *Turks*; the less a Man drinks, the more he is esteemed; and therefore most of them chuse to confine themselves to Sherbet, Coffee, and small Liquors; and when they

they have a Mind to intoxicate themselves, do it with Opium. Besides the Fruits already mentioned, they have Dates, Figs, Raisins, Almonds, Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Citrons, Lemons, Oranges, Pomegranates, with Plenty of Roots and Herbs in their Kitchen-Gardens; and their Plains produce excellent Hemp and Flax. As to Forest-Trees, I find they have but few, and scarce any good Timber; possibly their Soil is not proper for Timber, or they take no Care to preserve it, having very little Use for any.

Mines.] Here are some Mines of very fine Copper, but it is not plentiful; and as for the Gold and Silver Mines mentioned by some Writers, I cannot learn that any such have ever been opened in this Country.

Animals.] The Animals of this Part of *Africa*, whether wild or tame, are much the same we meet with to the Southward, except the *Elk*, the *Elephant*, and *Rhinoceros*, which no Travellers pretend to meet with in the Empire of *Morocco*; and as they want these, so they have some others that are not to be found in the South of *Africa*, particularly Camels, Dromedaries, and that fine Breed of Horses called *Barbs*, which for their Beauty and Swiftneſs can scarce be paralleled in the World.

Nor are their Horses to be admired only for their Beauty and Speed, but their Use in the Wars; being extremely ready to obey their Riders, upon the least Sign, in charging, wheeling, or retiring; so that the Trooper has his Hands very much at Liberty, and can make the best Use of his Arms.

Traffick.] Their Trade by Land is either with *Arabia* or *Negroland*: To *Mecca* they send Caravans, consisting of several thousand Camels, Horses, and Mules, twice every Year, partly for Traffick, and partly upon a religious Account; great Numbers of Pilgrims taking that Opportunity of paying their Devotions to their great Prophet. The Goods they carry to the East are Woollen Manufactures, very fine, *Morocco* Skins, Indigo, Cochineal, and Ostrich Feathers: And they bring back from thence Silk, Muslins, and Drugs. By their Caravans to *Negroland* they send Salt, Silk, and Woollen Manufactures, and bring back Gold and Ivory in Return, but chiefly Negroes; for from hence it is that their Emperor chiefly recruits his black Cavalry, though there are also great Numbers born in the Country, for they bring those of both Sexes very young from *Negroland*; the Females for Breeders, and the Males for Soldiers, as they grow up: They first carry a Musket, and serve on Foot, and after some Time are preferred to be Cavaliers: And as these have no other Hopes or Dependance but the Favour of the Emperor, they prove much the most dutiful and obsequious of all his Subjects; and indeed support the Prince in his Tyranny over the rest, who would not probably have borne the barbarous Cruelties of the two last Reigns, if they had not been governed with a Rod of Iron, in the Hands of these Negroes; but to return to their Caravans: They always go strong enough to defend themselves against the wild

Arabs

Arabs of the Desarts in *Africa*, or *Asia*; though notwithstanding all their Vigilance, some of the Stragglers and Baggage often fall into their Hands: They are also forced to load one half of their Camels with Water, to prevent perishing with Drought and Thirst over those extensive Desarts; and there is still a more dangerous Enemy, and that is the Sand itself; when the Winds rise, the Caravan is perfectly blinded with Dust; and there have been Instances both in *Africa* and *Asia*, where whole Caravans, and even Armies, have been buried alive in the Sands. There is no Doubt also, but both Men and Cattle are sometimes surprized by wild Beasts, as well as Robbers, in those vast Desarts; but what I had almost forgot to mention, tho' I have frequently suffered by them myself, are the hot Winds; these blowing over a long Tract of burning Sand, are equal almost to the Heat of an Oven, and have destroyed abundance of Merchants and Pilgrims: If it was not for Devotion, or in Expectation of very great Gains, no Man would undertake a Journey in these Desarts; great are the Hazards and Fatigues they must of Necessity undergo; those that go to *Mecca* assure themselves of Paradise if they die, and have uncommon Honours paid them at Home if they survive: People crowd to be taken into the *Easterne* Caravans; and the Gold that is found in the *South*, makes them no less eager of undertaking that Journey.

Here, as in all other *Mahometan* Countries, the *Alcoran*, and their Comments upon it, are their only written Laws; and their Cadi's, and other Ecclesiasticks, their only civil Magistrates; and though these seem to be in some Instances controuled by the arbitrary Determinations of their Princes, Bassaws, Generals, and Military Officers, yet the latter have a very great Deference and Regard for their Law; and indeed, if their Princes or Governors are found to despise and slight their Law in any notorious Instances, how loyal soever the *Moors* may be in all Cases where their Religion is not concerned, this would be looked upon as a sufficient Ground for renouncing their Authority. The present Emperor, by his Drunkenness, which their Law forbids, has lost the Hearts of the best Part of his Subjects, and is maintained on the Throne purely by the Power of his *Negro* Troops.

Murder, Theft, and Adultery, are generally punished with Death; and their Punishments for other Crimes, particularly those against the State, are very cruel; as impaling, dragging the Prisoner thro' the Streets at a Mule's Heels till all his Flesh is torn off; throwing him from a high Tower upon Iron Hooks; hanging him upon Hooks till he dies; crucifying him against a Wall; and indeed the Punishment, as well as Condemnation of Criminals, is in a Manner arbitrary. The Emperor, or his Bassaws, frequently turn Executioners, shoot the Offender, or cut him to Pieces with their own Hands, or command others to do it in their Presence.

Shipping.] They have no Shipping to carry on a Foreign Trade by Sea, but the *Europeans* bring them whatever they want from Abroad; as Linen and Woollen Cloth, Stuffs, Iron, wrought and unwrought,

unwrought, Arms, Gunpowder, Lead, and the like; for which they take in Return, Copper, Wax, Hides, *Morocco-Leather*, Wool, (which is very fine) Gums, Soap, Dates, Almonds, and other Fruits.

Forces.] As to their Military Forces, it is computed that the black Cavalry and Infantry do not amount to less than 40,000 Men, and the *Moorish* Horse and Foot may be as many.

As to their Shipping, Captain *Blaithwait* relates, that when he was there in the Year 1727, their whole naval Force consisted but of two Twenty Gun Ships, the biggest not above 200 Tuns, and a *French* Brigantine they had taken, with some few Row-Boats; and yet with these, being full of Men, do they issue out from *Sallee* and *Mamora*, which lie in the *Atlantic* Ocean, near the *Straits* Mouth, and make Prizes of great Numbers of Christian Merchant Ships, carrying their miserable Crews into Captivity.

Revenues.] These arise either from the Labour of the Husbandmen, and the Fruits of the Earth; or by Duties upon Goods imported and exported. The Emperor has a Tenth of all Corn, Cattle, Fruits, and Produce of the Soil, as well as of the Captives; and a Tenth of all the Prizes that are taken.

Persons and Habits.] The *Moors*, or Natives of this Country, are of the same Complexion as the *Spaniards* on the opposite Shores; those that are exposed to the Air a little tawny, but the rest as fair as *Europeans*. But there have been such Multitudes of Negroes introduced from *Guinea*, especially near *Mequinez*, where the Court resides, that you see almost as many black as white People. The Emperor has forty thousand Negroes in his Army, 'tis said, and here the Negroes reside with their Families.

The Emperor's Mother was a Negro, and he himself of a very dark Complexion; they are generally of a good Stature, but have the same shocking Features as other Negroes have.

The Habit of a *Moor* is a Linnen Frock or Shirt next his Skin, a Vest of Silk or Cloth tied with a Sash, a Pair of Drawers, a loose Coat, his Arms bare to the Elbow, as well as his Legs; Sandals or Slippers on his Feet, and sometimes People of Condition wear Buskins; they shave their Heads, and wear a Turbant, which is never pulled off before their Superiors, or in their Temples; they express their Reverence, both to God and Man, by putting off their Slippers, which they leave at the Door of the Mosque or Palace, when they enter either; and when they attend their Prince in the City, they run bare-foot after him, if the Streets are never so dirty; their Turbants are of Silk or fine Linnen.

The Habit of a Woman is not very different from that of a Man, except that she wears a fine Linnen Cloth or Caul on her Head, instead of a Turbant, and her Drawers are much larger and longer than the Men's. The Women also, when they go Abroad, have a Linnen Cloth over their Faces, with Holes in it for their Eyes like a Mask.

Furniture.]

Furniture.] They have neither Wainscot nor Hangings; neither Beds, Chairs, Stools, Tables, nor Pictures; they sleep upon a Mattress on the Floor, which in the Houses of Persons of Quality is covered with Carpets.

Food.] Their Meat is all boiled and roasted to Rags, so that they can pull it to Pieces with their Fingers; and this is very necessary, because they use neither Knives nor Forks; but having washed their Hands, every Man tucks up his Sleeves, and putting his Hand into the Dish, takes up and squeezes together a good Handful of all the Ingredients, as much as his Mouth will hold. Their Cups and Dishes are of Brass, Pewter, Earth, or Tin, the Law prohibiting their using Gold or Silver Vessels; and as Wine also is forbidden, they drink nothing but Water, sometimes mixing it with Honey.

Temper.] The *Moors* are said to be a covetous, inhospitable People, intent upon nothing but heaping up Riches, to obtain which they will be guilty of the meanest Things, and stick at no Manner of Fraud. The *Arabs* also have always had the Character of a thievish, pilfering Generation. The People who inhabit the Hills, and who have the least to do with the Court or with Traffick, are much the plainest, honestest People amongst them, and still retain a good Share of Liberty and Freedom; the Government using them rather as Allies than Subjects, lest they should entirely disown their Authority; but to proceed in the Character of the *Moors*: They are observed, with all their bad Qualities, to be very dutiful and obedient to their Parents, their Princes, and every Superior.

Women and Marriages.] A Plurality of Wives and Concubines is allowed here as in other *Mahometan* Countries; nor do they confine themselves to Women, but keep Boys as they do in *Turky*; on the other Hand, the Woman who commits Adultery is punished with Death; but it is not difficult for her to obtain a Divorce if she is ill used.

Funerals.] The Corpse is carried to the Grave in the usual Dress, the Priests singing before it *La illa All illa Mabomet Resoul Alla*, God is a great God, and *Mahomet* his Prophet.

Religion.] The Inhabitants of *Morocco* are *Mahometans* of the Sect of *Haly*, and have a Mufti or High Priest, who is also the Supreme Civil Magistrate, and the last Resort in all Causes Ecclesiastical and Civil; and the rest of the Clergy who perform Divine Service in their Mosques, are the only Judges in their Provinces and great Towns, except in Matters of State and Military Affairs, where the great Officers and Governors of Towns take upon them to pass Sentence, and sometimes controul the Civil Magistrate, and indeed arbitrarily Imprison and put Men to Death often without any Tryal or Form of Justice.

Besides their Molla's or Priests, they have their Marabouts, or *Mahometan* Hermits, for whom they have such a Veneration, that if a Criminal can escape to their Cells, the Officers of Justice cannot seize

seize him, and the Saint frequently obtains a Pardon for him ; but these Holy Men I perceive multiply Wives and Concubines, and indulge frequently in all the Pleasures the World affords ; though there are others that condemn themselves to great Austerities, and the People prostrate themselves before them.

Notwithstanding the Natives are zealous *Mussulmen*, they allow Foreigners the free and open Profession of their Religion, and their very Slaves to have their Priests and Chappels in the Capital City.

Coins.] The Coins of this Empire are, 1. A *Fluce*, a small Copper Coin, twenty whereof make a *Blanquil*, of the Value of Two-pence Sterling. A *Blanquil* is a little Silver Coin, which is made still less by the *Jews* clipping and filing it. The *Moors*, therefore, who have always Scales in their Pockets, never fail to weigh them ; and when they are found to be much diminished in their Weight, they are recoined by the *Jews*, who are Masters of the Mint, by which they gain a considerable Profit, as they do also by exchanging the light Pieces for those that are full Weight. Their Gold Coin is a *Ducat*, resembling the *Ducat* of *Hungary*, worth about nine Shillings Sterling, and they usually give three of them for a *Moidore*. Merchants Accompts are kept in Ounces, ten of which make a *Ducat* in Merchants Accompts ; but in Payments to the Government, 'tis said, they will reckon seventeen Ounces and a half for a *Ducat*.

Revolutions and memorable Events.

THE Coast of *Barbary* was probably first planted by the *Egyptians* ; the *Phenecians* afterwards sent Colonies thither, and built *Utica* and *Carthage*, and finding the Country divided into a great many little Kingdoms and States, the *Carthaginians* either subdued, or made the Princes on that Coast their Tributaries, who being weary of the *Carthaginian* Yoke, assisted the *Romans* in subduing *Carthage*. The *Romans* remain'd Sovereigns of the Coast of *Barbary* until the *Vandals*, in the fifth Century, reduc'd it under their Dominion. The *Roman*, or rather the *Grecian* Emperors, however recover'd the Coast of *Barbary* from the *Vandals*, and it remain'd under their Dominion until the *Saracen* Califfs, the Successors of *Mahomet*, made an entire Conquest of all the North of *Africa* in the seventh Century, and divided the Country among their Chiefs, of whom the Sovereign of *Morocco* was the most considerable, possessing the North-west Part of that Country, which in the *Roman* Division obtain'd the Name of *Mauritania Tingitania*, from *Tingis* or *Tangier*, the Capital, and is now stil'd the Empire of *Morocco*, comprehending the Kingdoms or Provinces of *Fez*, *Morocco*, and *Sus*. These Emperors are almost always at War with the *Spaniards* and *Portuguese*. Their Ancestors indeed made a Conquest of the greatest Part of *Spain* in the eighth Century, and were not entirely driven out of it until the sixteenth Century ; and by the Articles granted the *Moors* on the Surrender of *Granada*, they were to have enjoy'd their Estates in *Spain*, and the free Exercise of their Religion, but the

the *Spaniards* broke through, these Articles, banish'd several hundred thousand of them to *Africa*, and erected the Court of Inquisition to consume the *Moors* who remain'd in *Spain*; whereupon the banish'd *Moors* join'd with their Brethren on the Coast of *Barbary*, invaded the *Spanish* Coasts, carried many thousands of the *Spaniards* into Captivity, and maintain a perpetual War with that Nation to this Day.



ALGIER S Kingdom.

Situation and Extent.

Between	{ 1 and 9	{ W. Lon. E. Lon.	Being	{ 600 Miles in Length.
Between	{ 30 and 37	{ N. Lat.		{ 400 Miles in Breadth.

Boundaries.] **B**OUNDED by the *Mediterranean* Sea, on the North; by the River *Guadalbarbar*, or *Zaine*, which divides it from *Tunis*, on the East; by the South Side of Mount *Atlas*, which divides it from *Biledulgerid*, on the South; and by the River *Mulvia*, or *Malva*, which divides it from *Morocco*, on the West. Divided into three Parts or Provinces.

Divisions.	Provinces.	Chief Towns.
Western Division	{ <i>Tlemsan</i> , or <i>Tremesen</i> ——— }	{ <i>Tremesan</i> . <i>Oran</i> .
Middle Division	{ <i>Titterie</i> ——— }	{ <i>Algiers</i> , E. Lon. 3- 20. N. Lat. 36-40.
East Division	{ <i>Constantina</i> ——— }	{ <i>Bugia</i> . <i>Constantina</i> .

Mountains.] It is generally a mountainous Country; the most considerable Chain of Mountains are those of Mount *Atlas*, on the South, which extend from East to West; but are not, Dr. *Shaw* observes, of that extraordinary Height or Bigness, as has been attributed to them by Antiquity: They can no where stand in Competition with the *Alps*, or *Appennines*. If we conceive a Number of Hills usually of the perpendicular Height of 5 or 600 Yards, with an easy Ascent, and several Groves of Fruit and Forest Trees, rising up in a Succession of Ranges one behind another; and if to this Prospect we here and there add a rocky Precipice of a superior Eminence, and difficult Access, and place on the Side or Summit of it, a Mud-wall'd *Dashkrath*, or Village of the *Kabyles*, we shall have a just and lively Idea of these Mountains. The Sea-Coast of *Constantina* also

is very mountainous and rocky ; and here it may be proper to give some Account of the City of *Algiers*, the Capital of the Kingdom, and of the adjacent Country.

Algiers City, and the adjacent Country.] The City of *Algiers* lies on the Side of a Mountain, and, rising gradually from the Shore, appears to great Advantage, as we approach it from the Sea ; the Walls are three Miles (Dr. *Shaw* says a Mile and a half) in Circumference, strengthened, on the Bank-Side, by Bastions, and square Towers between them : The Port is of an oblong Figure, an hundred and thirty Fathom long, and eighty broad. The Hills and Vallies round about *Algiers* are every where beautified with Gardens and Country-Seats, whither the Inhabitants of better Fashion retire during the Summer-Season. The Country-Seats are little white Houses, shaded by a Variety of Fruit-Trees and Ever-greens, whereby they afford a gay and delightful Prospect towards the Sea ; the Gardens are well stocked with Melons, Fruit, and Pot-Herbs of all Kinds ; and, what is chiefly regarded in these hot Climates, each of them enjoys a great Command of Water, from many Rivulets and Fountains. The Town contains, according to the same Writer's Computation, two thousand Christian Slaves, fifteen thousand *Jews*, and one hundred thousand *Mahometans*, of which only thirty, at most, are Renegadoes.

Rivers.] The principal Rivers in *Algiers* are, 1. *Mulvia*, which runs from South to North, and discharges itself into the *Mediterranean*, being the Boundary between *Algiers* and *Morocco*. 2. *Saffran*, which runs from South to North, and discharges itself into the Sea near *Algiers*. 3. *Major*, which runs in the like Direction, and falls into the Sea near *Bugia* : And, 4. The River *Guadilbarbar*, which divides *Algiers* from *Tunis* : Of these scarce any are navigable beyond their Mouths, tho' that of *Mulvia* is capable of being made navigable for many Miles.

Bays of the Sea and Capes.] The chief Bays of the Sea, on that Part of the Coast of *Barbary* which lies in the Kingdom of *Algiers*, are those of *Marsilquiver*, *Oran*, *Algiers*, and *Bugia*. The Capes are, Cape *Fegula*, Cape *Falcon*, Cape *Ivy*, Cape *Cambron*, Cape *Bugia*, and Cape *Metefuz*.

Air and Winds.] The Air of this Country is healthful and temperate, neither too hot in Summer, nor too sharp and cold in Winter ; the Winds are generally from the Sea, *i. e.* from the West (by the North) to the East ; those from the East are common at *Algiers* from *May* to *September* ; at which Time the westerly Winds take Place, and become the most frequent ; the southerly Winds, which are usually hot and violent, are not frequent at *Algiers* ; they blow sometimes for five or six Days together, in *July* and *August*, rendering the Air so excessively suffocating, that, during their Continuance, the Inhabitants are obliged to sprinkle the Floors of their Houses with Water.

It is seldom known to rain in this Climate during the Summer-Season ;

Season; and in most Parts of the *Sahara*, or Defart, on the South of *Algiers*, particularly in the *Jereed*, they have rarely any Rain at all.

Produce.] There is but one Kind of Wheat and Barley cultivated in this Country; in some Districts, where they have a Command of Water during the Summer-Season, the Natives cultivate Rice, *Indian* Corn, and particularly a white Sort of Millet, which the *Arabs* call *Drab*, and prefer to Barley for the Fattening of their Cattle: Oats are not cultivated at all by the *Arabs*, the Horses of this Country feeding altogether upon Barley.

The *Moors* and *Arabs* continue to tread out their Corn, after the primitive Custom in the East; after the Grain is trodden out, they winnow it by throwing it up into the Wind with Shovels, lodging it afterwards in *Mattamores*, or subterraneous Magazines.

Of Roots, Pot-Herbs, and the Fruits of this Country, there is not only a great Plenty and Variety, but a Continuance or Succession, at least, of one Kind or other, throughout the whole Year.

There are great Numbers of Palm-Trees in this Country, also Almond-Trees, Apricots, Plums, Cherries, Mulberries, Apples, Pears, Peaches, Nectarines, Pomegranates, Prickle Pears, Olives, and Walnuts; but no Filbert, Gooseberry, or Currant-Trees.

In the Salt-petre Works of *Tlemsan*, they extract six Ounces of Nitre from every Quintal of the common Mould, which is there of a dark Colour; and at *Dousan*, *Kairwan*, and some other Places, they have the like Quantity from a loamy Earth, of a Colour betwixt red and yellow.

Salt.] It appears that Salt is the chief and prevailing Mineral of these Kingdoms, as well from the several Salt Springs, and Mountains of Salt, as from the great Number of *Salina's*, *Shibkabs*, that are, one or other, to be met with in every District.

Besides the Salt Springs and Rivulets, already mentioned, these Countries abound with hot and sulphurous Springs and Baths.

Lead and Iron are the only Metals that have yet been discovered in *Barbary*.

Animals.] Besides the Horse, the Mule, the As, and Camel, used in *Barbary*, for riding and carrying Burthens, Dr. *Shaw* mentions another Animal, called the *Kumrah*, a little serviceable Beast of Burthen, begot betwixt an As and a Cow, being single-hooved like the As, but the Tail and Head (except the Horns) like a Cow, and a Skin sleeker than that of the As.

Among their wild Beasts are the Lion and Panther; the Tyger is not a Native of *Barbary*.

Government.] The Government of *Algiers* is, in Reality, an absolute Monarchy at this Day, though it has some Appearance of a mixt Government; because the Dey, or Sovereign, sometimes assembles a Divan, consisting of the Chief Officers of the State and the Janizaries, and demands their Advice in Matters of Importance; but this, it seems, is only to screen him against popular Discontents;

for he acts by his sole Authority whenever he pleases. The Dey is indeed elective ; his Son never inherits by Descent, and this Election is by the *Turkish* Army : Those who have no Relation to the Sword, have nothing to do in the Election. There are frequently several Candidates named upon a Vacancy, and, when they have fix'd upon one, they all cry out, *Allah Barick*, God prosper you, and shower down his Blessings upon you ; and whether the Person is willing to accept the Honour, or not, he is immediately invested with the Caftan or Robe of Sovereignty ; then the Cadi is called, who declares that God has vouchsafed to call him to the Government of that Kingdom ; and that he is to maintain his Subjects in their Liberties and Properties, and duly administer Justice to them ; and exhorts him to employ his utmost Care for the Prosperity of his Country ; and, 'tis said, he sits daily, administering Justice from Five in the Morning till Noon, and from One till Four ; hearing and determining all Causes that are brought before him, without any Associates or Assistants, but four Secretaries. Moreover, Matters relating to Lands of Inheritance, to Religion, or the Breaches of their Ecclesiastical and Civil Laws, (which are the same among the *Turks*) are determined by the *Cadi's*, or Ecclesiastical Judges ; so that the Causes determined by the *Dey*, seem to relate chiefly to the Government of the State and the Militia, or to personal Debts, and other controverted Matters, for which the *Alchoran* has made no Provision ; his Judgments are arbitrary, not regulated by Laws ; nor is there any Appeal from his Tribunal ; but, as the Military Men do not only elect their Sovereign, but depose, or put him to Death, whenever they apprehend he does not consult their Interest, he is obliged to be very cautious in every Decree he makes.

Of the six *Dey's* that have reigned since the Year 1700, four have been murdered, and a fifth resigned his Government to save his Life. The Want of Success, in any Instance, almost infallibly occasions a Rebellion ; and 'tis well if the *Dey* is not sacrificed to the Fury of the Janizaries, and another elected, in whose Hands they hope their Affairs will prosper better.

The *Grand Signior* had, till very lately, a Bashaw always residing at *Algiers*, to whom he expected the *Dey*, and his Subjects, should pay a great Regard ; but finding his Authority slighted, and that they would not permit his Bashaw to intermeddle in their Affairs, or even allow him a Vote in their Divan, he was pleased to constitute the *Dey* himself his *Bashaw*, that he might seem still to retain some Authority over the *Algerines*.

Forces.] The whole Force of *Algiers*, in *Turks* and *Cologlies*, is computed at present to be about six thousand five hundred ; two thousand whereof are supposed to be old, and excused from Duty ; and, of the four thousand five hundred that remain, one thousand are constantly employed in relieving annually their Garrisons, whilst the rest are either to arm out their Cruizers, or else form the three Flying Camps, which are sent out every Summer, under the Command of the provincial Viceroy : To the *Turkish* Troops we may join

join about two thousand *Zworah*, as the *Moorish* Horse and Foot are called; yet, notwithstanding these are kept in constant Pay, and may be supposed to augment the Numbers of Soldiers, being all of them hereditary Enemies to the *Turks*, they are little considered in the real Safeguard and Defence of the Government: The Method therefore that is observed in keeping this large and populous Kingdom in Obedience, is not so much by Force of Arms, as by diligently observing the old political Maxim, “*Divide and command*,” for the Provincial Viceroys are very watchful over the Motions of the *Arabian* Tribes, who are under their several Districts and Jurisdictions; and as these are in continual jealousies and Disputes with one another, the Deys have nothing more to do than to keep up their Ferment, and throw in, at proper Times, new Matter for Discord and Contention. There are a great many *Arabian* and *African* Tribes, who, in Case their Neighbours should observe a Neutrality, would be too hard for the whole Army of *Algiers*, notwithstanding each *Turk* valueth himself in being a Match for twenty *Arabs*; when therefore there is any Misunderstanding of this Kind, the Viceroys play one Tribe against another, and, provided the Quarrel proves equal, a few *Turks*, seasonably thrown in, will be more than a Balance for the Enemy; by thus continually fomenting the Divisions, which always subsist among the *Arabian* Princes, and by drawing on afterwards one Family to fight against another, these four or five thousand *Turks* maintain their Ground against all Opposition.

Persons and Habits.] The greatest Part of the *Moorish* Women would be reckoned Beauties, even in *Great-Britain*; their Children certainly have the finest Complexions of any Nation whatsoever; the Boys, indeed, by wearing only the *Tiara*, are exposed so much to the Sun, that they quickly attain the Swarthiness of the *Arabs*; but the Girls, keeping more at Home, preserve their Beauty till they are Thirty, at which Age they are usually past Child-bearing; it sometimes happens that one of these Girls is a Mother at Eleven, and a Grand-mother at Two and Twenty.

The *Arab* Women make the Cloathing and Furniture for the Family, particularly their Hykes, or Woollen Blankets; and the Webs of Goats Hair for their Tents.

The *Burnoose*, which is a Cloke or Mantle, is also made by those Women; many of the *Arabs* go bare-headed, binding their Temples with a narrow Fillet, to prevent their Hair being troublesome; but the *Moors* and *Turks*, and wealthier *Arabs*, wear Caps or Turbants.

Genius.] No Objection can be made against the natural Parts and Abilities of these People, which are certainly subtle and ingenious, only Time, Application, and Encouragement, are wanting to cultivate and improve them.

Few Persons will either admit of Advice or Medicine, believing in strict and absolute Predestination; whilst others, who are less superstitious, prevent the Assistance of both, by their ill Conduct and Management,

nagement, leaving all to the Strength of Nature, or else to *Magar-each*, as they call Charms and Enchantments.

Neither numeral Arithmetick, nor Algebra, are known to one Person in twenty thousand.

The *Arab* follows no regular Trade or Employment, his Life is one continued Round of Idleness or Diversion; when no Pastime calls him Abroad, he doth nothing all the Day but loiter at Home, smoke his Pipe, and repose himself under some neighbouring Shade. He hath no Relish at all for domestick Pleasures, and is rarely known to converse with his Wife, or play with his Children; what he values above all is his Horse, for in this he places his highest Satisfaction.

Revolutions and memorable Events.

Algiers, *Tunis*, and *Tripoli*, underwent the same Revolutions that *Morocco* did, being subdued by the *Carthaginians*, afterwards by the *Romans*, then by the *Vandals*; restored afterwards to the *Roman Empire* again, then conquered by the *Saracens*, and afterwards by the *Turks*, who erected the three Kingdoms of *Algiers*, *Tunis*, and *Tripoli*, whose *Deys* are Sovereigns of these Territories at this Day.

TUNIS Kingdom.

Situation and Extent.

Between	{ 6 and 11 }	E. Lon.	} Being {	400 Miles in Length.
Between	{ 30 and 37 }	N. Lat.		250 Miles in Breadth.

Boundaries.] **B**OUNDED by the *Mediterranean*, on the North; by the same Sea, and *Tripoli*, on the East; by Mount *Atlas*, South; and *Algiers*, West.

Divisions.	Provinces.	Chief Towns.
North Division	{ <i>Tunis Proper</i> — }	{ <i>Tunis</i> , E. Lon. 10. N. Lat. 36-20. <i>Carthage Ruins</i> .
South Division	— <i>Bogia</i> — —	<i>Pescara</i> .

Mountains.] Some Branches of Mount *Atlas* run through this Country.

Rivers.] The Rivers are, 1. *Guadilbarbar* already mentioned. 2. That of the *Capes* or *Capitla*. 3. *Megarada*, which discharges itself into the *Mediterranean* near the Island of *Goletta*.

Bays and Capes.] The chief Bays are those of the ancient *Carthage*, the Bay or Lake of *Tunis*, and the Gulph of *Sidra*.

The chief Capes are those of *Biserta*, *Carthage*, *Bona*, *Mezurat*, and *Rozatim*.

Bagnio's.] The *Bagnio's* of *Tunis* and *Tripoli* are as elegant and commodious as any in *Turkey*.

Soil and Produce.] It is generally a very barren Soil; but there are some fruitful Vallies, producing Corn, Oil, and Grapes, and no Country is more proper for Silk, as they abound in Mulberry-Trees.

Among their Animals they have a prodigious Number of Camels and fine Horses.

Manufactures and Traffick.] They encourage scarce any Manufactures, but supply themselves with what they want, chiefly by their Pyracies, and Robberies of honest Merchants that happen to fall into their Hands. The *Europeans*, that are at Peace with them, import from hence Corn, Oil, Wool, Soap, Dates, Ostrich Feathers, and Skins; but the People of *Tunis* get more by the Labour or Ransom of the Slaves they take, than by any other Article. The *Jews*, who are very numerous at *Tunis*, have a great Share of the Trade.

The City of *Tunis*, the Capital, is situate in a fine Plain, near the Banks of a spacious Lake, almost opposite to the Island of *Sicily* in *Europe*, and about thirty Miles South of the Ruins of *Carthage*: It is surrounded by an antique Wall and Towers, about three Miles in Circumference. Their *Bagnio's* are the most elegant and commodious Buildings in the City. It must be vastly populous, if what a late Traveller relates be true, namely, that there are no less than fifteen thousand licensed Harlots in the City, exclusive of their Concubines.

Among the Ruins of *Carthage*, there still remain some of those spacious Cisterns, or Reservoirs for Water, which used to be supplied by arched Aqueducts, that brought it out of the Country above thirty Miles; Part of these Aqueducts are still remaining, being thirty-five Feet high. The City stood on a Peninsula on an elevated Situation, and therefore was very easily fortified; but there is no fresh Water near it, which was the Reason of their being at that Expence to bring Water to the City.

There is still remaining in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, about fifty Miles South of the Capital, a *Roman* Amphitheatre, whereof four Parts in five are still entire; it is of an oval Figure, three Stories high, and would contain thirty thousand Spectators.

The Government of the Kingdom of *Tunis* is exactly the same with that of *Algiers*, only here the *Grand Signior* has a Bashaw still, who is some Check upon the Dey or Sovereign, and has a small Tribute paid him. Their Religion and Customs being the same as in *Algiers*, there is no Necessity of repeating these Articles. I proceed therefore to the Description of the adjacent Country of *Tripoli*.

TRIPOLI, including BARCA.

Situation and Extent.

Between	{ 10° and 30° }	E. Lon.	} Being {	1200 Miles in Length.
Between	{ 30° and 34° }	N. Lat.		240 Miles in Breadth.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED by the *Mediterranean Sea*, on the North; by *Egypt*, on the East; by *Nubia*, and the unknown Parts of *Africa*, South; and by *Tunis* on the West.

Divisions.

Provinces.

Chief Towns.

Western Division	—	Tripoli Proper	} Tripoli, E. Lon. 14-30. N. Lat. 33-30.
Eastern Division	—	Barca Defart	

Mountains.] The Branches of Mount *Atlas* extend to this Country, but I meet with no Rivers of any Note.

The Climate, the People, their Government, Religion, and Customs are the same in *Tripoli Proper*, as in *Algiers*; only here the *Grand Signior* has a *Bashaw*, who collects an annual Tribute, but he has nothing to do in appointing the *Dey*, or Sovereign, who is chosen by the *Turkish* Soldiers, and deposed by them whenever they do not approve his Administration. These *Turkish* Soldiers that govern this extensive Country are not more than three or four thousand, though they have a great many hundred thousand *Moors* and *Arabs* under their Jurisdiction.

Soil and Produce.] Their Country is one of the richest in *Barbary*, their Vallies producing Corn, Grapes, Olives, Silk, and all Manner of Fruits and Plants proper to a warm Climate, where it is cultivated, except that extensive Defart of *Barca*, the ancient *Cyrene*, which is now truly a Defart, scarce a Town or a cultivated Spot of Ground in it.

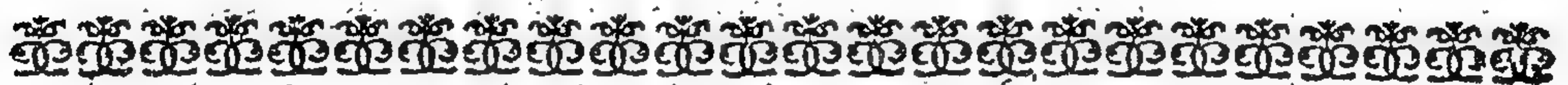
The *Turks* of *Tripoli*, like those of *Algiers* and *Tunis*, are an abandoned Race, consisting of Pirates, Banditti, and the very Refuse of *Turkey*; who have been forced to leave their several Countries to avoid the Punishment of their Crimes, and do not differ in any Respect from those of *Algiers* and *Tunis*, only they are not so powerful as the *Algerines*.

And here it will be expected I should give some Account of the Rise and Establishment of these piratical Kingdoms of *Algiers*, *Tunis*, and *Tripoli*, on the Coast of *Barbary*, of which I have made the following Epitome.

The *Moors* of *Spain* having been dispossessed of their Country, after the Loss of *Granada*, which happened about the Year 1492, when

when *Ferdinand* and *Isabella* were upon the Throne of *Spain*; and being obliged to renounce their Religion, or transport themselves to the Coast of *Barbary*; many of them chose to go into Exile, but to revenge themselves on the *Spaniards*, and supply their Necessities (having lost all they had in the World) they confederated with the *Mahometan* Princes on the Coast of *Barbary*, fitted out little Fleets of cruising Vessels, took all the *Spanish* Merchant Ships they met with at Sea, and being well acquainted with the Country, landed in *Spain*, and brought away Multitudes of *Spaniards*, and made Slaves of them.

The *Spaniards* thereupon assembled a Fleet of Men of War, invaded *Barbary*, and having taken *Oran*, and many other Places on the Coast of *Algiers*, were in a fair Way of making an entire Conquest of that Country. In this Distress, the *African* Princes applied themselves to that famous *Turkish* Rover, *Barbarossa*, desiring his Assistance against the Christians, which he very readily afforded them; but had no sooner repulsed their Enemies, than he usurped the Government of *Algiers*, and treated the People who called him in as Slaves; as his Brother *Heyradin Barbarossa* afterwards did the People of *Tunis*, and a third obtained the Government of *Tripoli* by the like Means; in which Usurpations they were supported by the *Grand Signior*, who claimed the Sovereignty of the whole Coast, and for some Time they were esteemed Subjects of *Turkey* and governed by *Turkish* Bashaws or Viceroy; but each of these States, or rather the Military Men, at length took upon them to elect a Sovereign out of their own Body, and rendered themselves independent of the *Turkish* Empire. The *Grand Signior* has not so much as a Bashaw or Officer at *Algiers*, but the *Dey* acts as an absolute Prince, only liable to be deposed by the Soldiery that advanced him. These States still continue to prey upon the *Spaniards*, having never been at Peace with them since the Loss of *Granada*. They make Prize also of all other Christian Ships that have *Spanish* Goods or Passengers on Board, and indeed of all others that are not at Peace with them.



AFRICAN ISLANDS.

Divisions.	Islands.	Chief Towns.
North-East Division —	{ <i>Zocotora</i> — <i>Babelmandel</i> , and the Islands in the <i>Red Sea</i> — }	{ <i>Calansia</i> <i>Babelmandel</i> . }
South-East Division —	{ <i>Madagascar</i> — <i>Comorra</i> Islands — <i>Bourbon</i> — <i>Mauritius</i> — }	{ <i>St. Augustin</i> <i>Joanna</i> <i>Bourbon</i> <i>Mauritius</i> . }

Divisions.

Divisions.	Islands.	Chief Towns.
South-West Division	St. Helena	St. Helena, S. Lat. 16. W. Lon. 6-30.
	St. Thomas	St. Thomas
	Ascension	
	Anabon	Anabon
	Princes Island	
	Fernandopo	
North-West Division	St. Matthew	St. Matthew.
	Cape Verd Islands	St. Domingo
	Canary Islands	Palma
Canary Islands are	Maderas	Santa Cruz.
	The Grand Canary	Palma, W. Lon. 15. N. Lat. 28.
	Teneriff	St. Christopher's
	Ferro	Oratavia.
	Palma	
	Gomera	
	Forte Ventura	
The Azores are	Lancerota	
	Madeira Proper	Funchal, W. Lon. 16. N. Lat. 32-33.
	Porto Santo	
	St. Michael	
	St. Mary's	
	Tercera	Angra, W. Lon. 27. N. Lat. 39.
	Gratiosa	
	St. George	
	Pico	
	Fayal	
	Flores	
	Corvo	

The first Meridian was till lately fixed at *Ferro*, the most westerly of these Islands, but now every Nation makes their own Capital the first Meridian.

Madeira Islands	Madeira Proper	Funchal, W. Lon. 16. N. Lat. 32-33.
	Porto Santo	
The Azores are	St. Michael	
	St. Mary's	
	Tercera	Angra, W. Lon. 27. N. Lat. 39.
	Gratiosa	
	St. George	
	Pico	
	Fayal	
	Flores	
	Corvo	

Zocotora.] *Zocotora* is situate in the Indian Ocean, E. Lon. 53, N. Lat. 12, 30 Leagues East of Cape Gardesoi, on the Continent of Africa: It is about 80 Miles long, and 54 broad, and has two pretty good Harbours in it, where Ships put in sometimes, when they lose their Passage to India; it being a plentiful Country, and affording such Fruits and Plants as are usually found within the Tropicks; as also Frankincense, Gum-tragant, and Aloes.

Babelmandel.] *Bab*, or *Babelmandel*, is situate in E. Lon. 44-30. N. Lat. 12. It commands the Strait at the Entrance of the Red Sea, and preserves the Communication between *Ethiopia* and *Arabia*; on which Account it was formerly furiously contended for by the *Ethiopians* and *Arabians*; otherwise it is of very little Value, being a barren, sandy Spot of Earth, not five Miles round.

Comorra.]

Comorra.] *Comorra* Islands are situate between 41 and 46 Deg. E. Lon. and between 10 and 14 S. Lat. equally distant from *Madagascar* and the Continent of *Africa*, of which *Joanna* is the Chief, being about 30 Miles long, and 15 broad, and affording Plenty of Provisions, and such Fruits as are produced between the Tropicks. *East-India* Ships, bound to *Bombay*, usually touch here for Refreshments. The People are Negroes, of the *Mahometan* Religion, and entertain our Seamen with great Humanity and Hospitality.

Mauritius.] *Maurice*, or *Mauritius* Island, is situate E. Lon. 56. S. Lat. 20, in the *Indian Ocean*, about 400 Miles E. of *Madagascar*. It was subject to the *Dutch*, who named it *Maurice*, in Honour of their Stadtholder, but is now possessed by the *French*. It is of an oval Form, about 150 Miles in Circumference, a mountainous Country, well cloathed with good Timber of several Sorts, having Abundance of Rivulets running down from the Mountains. The *Dutch* erected Saw-Mills upon it, and supplied their Settlements in *India* with Plank from thence. This Island was of great Use to the *Hollanders* before they possessed the Cape, having no other Place to furnish them with Refreshments between *Europe* and *India*.

Bourbon.] *Bourbon*, or *Mascarenha's* Isle, is situated in E. Lon. 54. S. Lat. 21, about 300 Miles East of *Madagascar*, and is about 90 Miles round; affording a Variety of Hills, and Vallies, Woods, and Champain, and was called the *English* Forest, by Captain *Castleton*, who visited it in the Year 1613; but the *English* did not think fit to plant it; whereupon the *French* took Possession of it in the Year 1664, and it serves them for a Place of Refreshment in their Voyage to *India*, but there are no good Harbours in the Island.

Madagascar.] *Madagascar* is situate in the *Indian Ocean*, between 43 and 51 Deg. E. Lon. and between 12 and 26 S. Lat. 300 Miles South-East of the Continent of *Africa*, and is near a thousand Miles long, from North to South, and 300 Miles broad in the broadest Part.

Soil and Produce.] It is a fruitful Country, abounding in Corn, Cattle, and most of the Necessaries and Conveniencies of Life; and affords an agreeable Variety of Hills and Vallies, Woods and Champain, being well water'd by Rivers, but has not any Merchandize that will induce the *Europeans* to settle Colonies here; however, trading Ships furnish themselves with *Negro* Slaves, and some Ivory, at *Madagascar*.

The People are of different Complexions, and different Religions: there is a tawny Race of *Arabians*, who are *Mahometans*. The *Negroes* are generally *Pagans*. The Island is divided into a Multitude of little Kingdoms and States, none of them very powerful.

Every the Pirate.] The famous *English* Pirate *Every*, made the North Part of this Island the Station for his piratical Fleet, with which he infested the *Indian* Seas; and, it being conjectured that he designed to usurp the Sovereignty of that Part of the Island, in the

the Year 1699, Commodore *Warren* was sent with five Men of War to *Madagascar*, to endeavour to dispossess him; but he maintained his Post, and the Commodore, having visited *India*, afterwards returned to *Europe* without effecting any Thing. He published a Proclamation, indeed, containing a Pardon for all that would desert *Every*, but not a Man came in, their Commander being excepted out of it. These Pirates, having amassed a great deal of Wealth, divided the Spoil, and dispersed to several Countries; two of them were taken at *Malacca* some Time afterwards, and brought to *England* in the same Ship in which the Writer of these Sheets returned from *India* in 1701; but what became of their Commander *Every* was never known.

St. Helena.] The Island of *St. Helena* is situate in the *Atlantic* Ocean, W. Lon. 6-30. S. Lat. 16, being 1200 Miles West of the Continent of *Africa*, and 1800 East of *South America*. It is a Rock in the Middle of the Ocean, very high and steep, about twenty Miles in Circumference, and only accessible at the Landing-place, which is defended by Batteries of Guns. A Foot of good Earth covers the Top of it, and produces Corn, Grapes, and all Fruits proper for the Climate. They abound also in Cattle, Poultry, and Fowls; but they are unfortunate in having a Multitude of Rats in the Island, which eat up all the Corn as soon as it is sown, and burrow into the Rock, so that it is impossible to destroy them; and all the Flour they use is imported from *England*; they generally eat Yams and Potatoes, instead of Bread. The *East-India* Company are Proprietors of the Island, which was given them by King *Charles II.* soon after it was taken from the *Dutch* by Admiral *Munday*, Anno 1672. There are about two hundred Families in the Island, most of them the Children of the *English* that planted it; their Complexions are as good as those of the Natives of old *England*, though they lie in so warm a Latitude; which may be ascribed to the Trade Winds which constantly blow over them, and the Sea which so closely surrounds the Island, and renders it cooler than could be expected.

Here the *English East-India* Ships take in Water and fresh Provisions in their Way home; but the Island is so very small, and the Wind so much against them outward-bound, that they very seldom see it then; and if a Ship over-shoots the Island, and falls to Lee-ward, it is very difficult to recover the Island again.

Ascension.] The Island of *Ascension* is situate in 17 Degrees W. Lon. and 7 S. Lat. 600 Miles North-West of *St. Helena*, being about 20 Miles round, and uninhabited; but the *East-India* Ships usually touch here, to furnish themselves with Turtle or Tortoises, which are very plentiful, and vastly large, some of them weighing above an hundred Pounds a-piece.

St. Matthew.] The Island of *St. Matthew* lies in 9 Degrees W. Lon. and in 2-30. S. Lat. 700 Miles S. of *Cape Palmas*.

The Island of *St. Thomas* is situate under the Equator, in 8 Degrees E. Lon.

Anaboa

Anaboa is situate near the Coast of *Loango*, E. Lon. 8-30. S. Lat. 1°.

Princes Island, on the same Coast, E. Lon. 9. N. Lat. 1°.

Fernanda Po is situate in E. Lon. 10. N. Lat. 3. near the Mouth of the River *Cameron*.

These five are small Islands belonging to the *Portuguese*, which furnish Shipping with fresh Water and Provisions as they pass by, but are not considerable on any other Account.

Cape Verd Islands.] The Islands of *Cape Verd* are situate between 23 and 26 W. Lon. and between 15 and 18 N. Lat. upwards of 300 Miles West of *Cape Verd* in *Africa*; many of them are only barren Rocks. The Chief are *St. Jago*, *Bravo*, *Fogo*, *Mayo*, *Bonavista*, *Sal*, *St. Nicholas*, *St. Lucia*, *St. Vincent*, *Santa Cruz*, and *St. Antonio*. *St. Jago*, the largest, is about 150 Miles in Circumference, a mountainous and rocky Country; but has some fruitful Vallies in it, which produce *Indian Corn*, *Coco-nuts*, *Oranges*, and other *Tropical Fruits*; and they have Plenty of Roots and Garden-stuff, Hogs and Poultry, and some of the prettiest green Monkeys, with black Faces, that are to be met with any where.

Here *East Indiamen*, outward bound, furnish themselves with Water and Provisions.

The Island of *Fogo* is a *Vulcano*: *Sal*, and some other Islands, make great Quantities of Salt. They are subject to *Portugal*, and inhabited by *Portuguese* and *Negroes*, but the *Negroes* are the most numerous. These Islands were discovered by *Antonio Noel*, a *Genoese*, in the Service of *Portugal*, in the Year 1460.

Canaries.] The *Canaries*, anciently called the *Fortunate Islands*, are seven in Number, situate in the *Atlantic Ocean*, between 12 and 19 Deg. W. Lon. and between 27 and 29, N. Lat. about 150 Miles S. W. of *Morocco* in *Africa*: The chief Island, called the *Grand Canary*, which communicates its Name to the rest, is situate between 27 and 28 Degrees of N. Lat. and is about 150 Miles in Circumference.

These Islands enjoy a pure temperate Air, and abound in the most delicious Fruits, especially *Grapes*, which produce those rich Wines that obtain the Name of *Canary*, whereof no less than ten thousand Hogsheads are annually exported to *England* in Time of Peace.

Teneriff, the largest of the *Canary Islands*, next to that of the *Grand Canary*, is about 120 Miles round, a fruitful Country, abounding in Corn, Wine, and Oil; tho' it is pretty much incumbered with Mountains, of which the most remarkable is that called the *Pico* or *Peek*, being one of the highest Mountains in the World, of the Form of a Sugar-loaf, and may be seen at above 100 Miles Distance: This Mountain is a *Vulcano*, and occasions frequent Earthquakes, and in the Year 1704, there happened a dreadful Eruption of Sulphur and melted Ore, that ran down like a River, and destroyed several considerable Towns, spoiling the richest Lands in the Island, and converting them into a barren Desert.

These Islands are at present subject to the *Spaniards*. They were first discovered and planted by the *Carthaginians*, but the *Romans*, destroying that State, put a Stop to Navigation, especially on the

West Coast of *Africa*, and these Islands lay concealed afterwards from the rest of the World, for many Ages; and were again discovered by the *Spaniards* in the Year 1405, who found People on these Islands, whose Language none of the People of the Continent understood; and, when they had learnt *Spanish* enough to be understood, could give no Account of their Ancestors, or from what Country they came; and, though they resembled the Natives of the North of *Africa* in their Stature and Complexion, retained none of their Customs, were Masters of no Science, and did not know there was any Country in the World besides their own.

Madeiras.] The *Madeira* Islands are situate in 16 Degrees W. Lon. and between 32 and 33 Degrees of North Latitude, about 100 Miles North of the *Canaries*, and as many West of *Sallee* in *Morocco*. The largest was called *Madeira*, or rather *Mattera*, on Account of its being covered almost with Wood. It is about 120 Miles in Circumference, consisting of little Hills and fruitful Vallies, well watered with Rivulets, and abounding in those Grapes which produce the *Madeira* Wine, of which they export several thousand Hogsheads annually to the *West-Indies*, this Wine enduring a hot Climate better than any other, and indeed improving in hot Weather. They make several other Sorts of Wine in this Island, particularly Malmsey and Tent, both very rich.

The Climate is more temperate here than at the *Canaries*, but not so pure; nor is there that Plenty of Corn or Fruit. 'Tis said no venomous Animal will live here.

The *Portuguese* planted these Islands in the Year 1425, and by burning down the Woods rendered them exceeding fruitful and proper for the Cultivation of Vines.

Azores.] The *Azores* lying in the same Ocean as the *Madeiras*, and being subject to the same Prince, I take the Liberty of introducing them here, as they were not treated of in the Description of *Portugal*.

The *Azores*, denominated also the *Terceras*, and *Western Islands*, are situate in the *Atlantic* Ocean, between 25 and 32 Deg. W. Lon. and between 37 and 40 N. Lat. 900 Miles West of *Portugal*, and as many East of *Newfoundland*, lying almost in the Midway between *Europe* and *America*.

St. Michael's, the most easterly Island, is the largest of the *Azores*, being near an hundred Miles in Circumference; a mountainous but fruitful Country, abounding in Corn, Fruit, Cattle, Fish, and Fowl. This Island was twice invaded and plundered by the *English*, who got a considerable Booty here in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Tercera is esteemed the chief Island on Account of its having the best Harbour, and a good Town, where the Governor of these Islands resides, as well as the Bishop. This too is a mountainous Country, but has a great deal of good Arable and Pasture Grounds, and an excellent Breed of Cattle. Here the *Portuguese* Fleet constantly put in when they are homeward-bound from *Brazil*, *Africa*, or the *East-Indies*.

Deg West from London 150

511



IX Hours West from London

VIII

VII

VI

V

IV

A M E R I C A.

AMERICA, the Western Continent, frequently denominated the *New World* (being very lately discovered) is situate between 35 and 145 Degrees of Western Longitude, and between 80 North, and 58 South Latitude: Bounded by the Lands and Seas about the *Artic Pole*, on the North; by the *Atlantic Ocean*, which separates it from the Eastern Continent, or old World, on the East; by the vast Southern Ocean on the South; and by the *Pacific Ocean*, which divides it from *Asia*, on the West; being between eight and nine thousand Miles in Length, from North to South; and its greatest Breadth scarce three thousand Miles: It is divided into

N O R T H A M E R I C A, and S O U T H A M E R I C A.

Grand Divisions.	Subdivisions.	Chief Towns.
North AMERICA contains —	<div> <div>The Dominions of SPAIN —</div> <div>The Dominions of GREAT BRITAIN —</div> <div>The Dominions of FRANCE —</div> </div>	<div> <div>MEXICO</div> <div>BOSTON</div> <div>QUEBEC.</div> </div>
South AMERICA contains —	<div> <div>The Dominions of SPAIN —</div> <div>The Dominions of PORTUGAL —</div> <div>The Dominions of FRANCE —</div> <div>The Dominions of the S T A T E S GENERAL —</div> <div>The Countries still possessed by the Natives —</div> </div>	<div> <div>LIMA</div> <div>St. SALVADOR</div> <div>CAEN</div> <div>SURINAM.</div> </div>

And lastly the *American Islands*.

S P A N I S H A M E R I C A.

The Dominions of Spain in North America.

Divisions.	Chief Towns.
1. Old Mexico —	Mexico
2. New Mexico, including California —	Santa Fe.
3. Florida —	St. Augustin.

OLD MEXICO.

Situation and Extent.

Between { 83 and 116 } W. Lon. } 2000 Miles in Length.
 Between { 8 and 28 } N. Lat. } 600 Miles in Breadth.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED by *New Mexico*, or *Granada*, on the North; by the *Gulph of Mexico*, on the North-East; by *Terra-firma*, on the South-East; and by the *Pacific Ocean*, on the South-West. Containing three Audiences, viz.

The Audiences of — } { 1. *Galicia*, or *Guadalajara*.
 2. *Mexico Proper*
 3. *Guatimala*.

Audiences.

Provinces.

Chief Towns.

<p><i>Galicia</i> Audience contains seven Provinces, viz. —</p>	<p>1. <i>Guadalajara</i> proper — 2. <i>Zacatecas</i> — 3. <i>New Biscay</i> — 4. <i>Cinoloa</i> — 5. <i>Culiacan</i> — 6. <i>Chametlan</i> — 7. <i>Xalisco</i> —</p>	<p><i>Guadalajara</i>, W. Lon. 108, N. Lat. 20-45. <i>Zacatecas</i> <i>St. Barbara</i> <i>Cinoloa</i> <i>Culiacan</i> <i>Chametlan</i> <i>Xalisco</i>.</p>
<p><i>Mexico</i> Audience contains nine Provinces —</p>	<p>1. <i>Mexico Proper</i> — 2. <i>Mechoacan</i> — 3. <i>Panuco</i> — 4. <i>Tlascala</i> — 5. <i>Guaxaca</i> — 6. <i>Tabasco</i> — 7. <i>Jucatan</i> — 8. <i>Chiapa</i>, and — 9. <i>Soconusco</i> —</p>	<p><i>Mexico</i>, W. Lon. 103, N. Lat. 20. <i>Acapulco</i> <i>Mechoacan</i> <i>Tampico</i> <i>Tlascala</i> <i>Vera Cruz</i>, W. Lon. 100, N. Lat. 18-30. <i>Guaxaca</i> <i>Tabasco</i> <i>Campeachy</i> <i>Chiapa</i> <i>Soconusco</i>.</p>
<p><i>Guatimala</i> Audience, contains six Provinces —</p>	<p>1. <i>Verapaz</i> — 2. <i>Guatimala</i> proper — 3. <i>Honduras</i> — 4. <i>Nicaragua</i> — 5. <i>Costa Rica</i> — 6. <i>Veragua</i> —</p>	<p><i>Verapaz</i> <i>Guatimala</i>, W. Lon. 97, N. Lat. 14-30. <i>Valladolid</i> <i>Leon</i> <i>Nicoya</i> <i>Santa Fe</i>.</p>

N E W M E X I C O, including C A L I F O R N I A.

Situation and Extent.

Between	{ 104 and 136 }	W. Lon	} Being	{ 2000 Miles in Length. 1600 Miles in Breadth.
Between	{ 28 and 46 }	N. Lat.		

Boundaries.] **B**OUNDED by unknown Lands on the North ; by *Florida* and *Canada*, on the East ; by *Old Mexico*, and the *Pacific Ocean*, on the South ; and by the same Ocean on the West.

Divisions.	Provinces.	Chief Towns.
North-East Division	{ <i>New Mexico Proper</i> }	{ <i>Santa Fe</i> , W. Lon. 109, N. Lat. 36.
South-East Division	{ <i>Apacheira</i> }	{ <i>St. Antonio</i> .
South Division	<i>Sonora</i>	<i>Tuape</i> .
West Division.	{ <i>California</i> <i>Peninsula</i> }	{ <i>St. Juan</i> .

Mountains.] There are high Mountains on the western Coast, near the *Pacific Ocean*, cloathed with excellent Timber ; but most of them are Vulcano's, and subject to fiery Irruptions and Earth-quakes.

The Country near the North Sea is low Land, flooded great Part of the Year, and so encumbered with Thickets of Bambou-Canes, Mangroves, Thorns, and Briars, that it is difficult landing or getting through them.

Rivers.] The Rivers which fall into the Gulph of *Mexico*, and the North Sea, are, 1. *North River*. 2. *Panuco*. 3. *Alvarado*. 4. *Tobasco*. 5. *Xagua*, and, 6. *Yara*.

Rivers which fall into the South-Sea, are, 1. *Rosario*. 2. *Tegoan-tipeque* ; and, 3. *Lempa*.

Capes.] Cape *Sardo*, Cape *St. Martins*, Cape *Conducedo*, Cape *Catoche*, Cape *Honduras*, Cape *Cameron*, and Cape *Gratias Dios*, in the North-Sea.

Cape *Marques*, Cape *Spirito Santo*, Cape *Corientes*, Cape *Gallero*, Cape *Blanco*, Cape *Burica*, Cape *Puercos*, and Cape *Mala*, in the South-Sea.

Bays of the Sea.] On the North Sea are the Gulphs or Bays of
K k Mexico,

Mexico, Campeachy, Vera Cruz, and Honduras; in the *Pacific Ocean* are the Bays of *Nicoya* and *Amapalla*, *Acapulco* and *Salinas*.

Lakes. The chief Lakes are those of *Mexico* and *Nicaragua*.

Seasons.] The Year is divided into the wet and dry Seasons; the rainy Season beginning the latter End of *May*, when the Sun is in the northern Signs, and lasts until *September*, when the Sun enters the southern Signs. The proper Summer, or fair Season, is when the Sun is at the greatest Distance from them.

Winds. Near the Sea Coast, in the *Pacific Ocean*, they have their Periodical Winds, viz. Monsoons and Sea and Land Breezes, as in *Asia*.

In the Gulph of *Mexico*, and the adjacent Seas, there are strong North Winds from *October* to *March*, about the Full and Change of the Moon.

Trade Winds prevail every where at a Distance from Land within the Tropics.

Air.] The Air of *Mexico* is very hot, and very unhealthful on the eastern Coast; but much cooler and wholesomer on the high Lands.

Produce.] Their Vegetables are the *Cotton* and *Cedar-trees*, and *Logwood*, which grows chiefly in the Bays of *Campeachy* and *Honduras*, on the flooded Shores; it is much like white Thorn, but a great deal larger; the Heart of it, which is red, is used in Dying; some Trees are five or six Feet in Girt.

The *Mangrove* grows in the flat Country, by the Sea-side, almost always in Water.

The *Maho-tree* has a Bark with strong Fibres, which they twist, and make Ropes and Cables of it.

The *Light-wood* is as light as a Cork, of which they make Floats, and carry their Merchandize along the Sea-Coasts several hundred Miles on them, building two or three Stories high upon them.

The *Cabbage-tree* is 100 or 120 Feet high, which has no Branches but on the Head.

The *Calabash* is a Gourd that grows to a great Bigness here.

The Tree which bears the *Cacao*, or *Chocolate-Nut*, is seven or eight Feet high to the Branches, and a Foot and half Diameter; the Nuts are inclosed in Cods, usually twenty or thirty Cods on a well bearing Tree; there are sometimes three or fourscore Nuts in a Cod, in some not twenty, about the Bigness of an Almond.

The *Venella*, or *Bexuco*, is usually mixed with the Chocolate Nut; it is a kind of Cane, and runs up any Tree that stands near it. The Fruit is inclosed in a long green Cod.

There are a great many other Fruits peculiar to this Country, and they have introduced almost all Manner of *European* Fruits and Plants.

Mexican Animals.] The *Pecarree* is a little black; short-legged Animal, that has some Resemblance of a Hog, but his Navel grows on his Back. The

The *Warree* is like the former, but something less.

The *Opossum* is remarkable for a false Belly, where it preserves its young ones; when Danger threatens her.

The *Moose Deer*, which resembles the Red Deer, is as big as an Ox.

The *Guanoe* is of the Shape of a Lizard, but as big as a Man's Leg.

The *Flying Squirrel* has a small Body, and a loose Skin, which he extends like Wings, and is borne up by the Wind for a considerable Time.

The *Sloth* is about the Bigness of a Spaniel, and feeds on the Leaves of Trees, but is so many Days getting down one Tree, and climbing up another, that he will grow lean on the Journey; no Blows will make him mend his Pace, he will be eight or nine Minutes in moving one of his Legs.

The *Armadillo* is so named from his Shell resembling Armour, in which he can inclose himself.

The *Racoon* pretty much resembles a Badger.

The *Ounce*, or *Tyger Cat*, seems to be a small Species of Tygers.

The *Beavers* are surprizing Animals, that will cut down Trees, and make Dams cross Brooks to catch Fish; their Furs are very valuable, of which our *Hudson's Bay Company* import many thousands annually.

Of their *Fish*, the *Manatee* is as big as an Ox, and excellent Food.

The *Paracood* is about an Ell long, and well tasted, but unwholesome at some Seasons.

The *Gar Fish* is of the same Length, and has a sharp Bone at the End of his Snout, like a Spear, but not indented like that of the *Sword-Fish*.

Of *Tortoises* there are five or six Species; some valuable for their Flesh, and others for their Shells. The Female will lay about 200 Eggs in a Season, which she buries in the hot Sand, and leaves them to hatch there.

Of the *Feather Kind*, peculiar to *America*, are the *Macaw*, resembling a Parrot, but much larger; the *Quam*; the *Curasoe*; the *Cardinal*; and the *Humming Bird*.

Among their *Reptiles* are the *Rattle Snake*, which gives the Traveller Notice of his Danger by a Rattle in the Tail.

The *Migua* is an Insect so small that it cannot easily be discerned, and usually strikes into a Man's Legs; and if it is let alone it will get deep into the Flesh, where it lays a great many Nits or Eggs, which increase to the Bigness of a Pea, and if the Part be scratched, it immediately festers, and endangers the Loss of a Limb.

The *Cochineal Fly* is a very profitable Insect; it is bred in a Fruit that grows on a Shrub about five Feet high; when the Fruit opens, these Insects take Wing, and hover a little while over the Tree, and then fall down dead on the Sheets that are spread for them.

Minerals.] The Gold and Silver Mines of *Mexico* are in the rocky Mountains, and barren Parts of the Country. Gold is found here either in Grains, or in Dust, in the Sands of Rivers, or in Stone in the Mines; the Grains are small Pieces of Gold, like the Seeds or Kernels of Fruit, which are found without Mixture of any other Metal, and have no Need of Melting or Refining.

But much the greatest Quantity of Gold is found in Dust, in the Sands of Rivers and Torrents, after the Rains have fallen.

All the Silver, dug in the Mines of *Mexico*, is brought to the King's Exchequer, in the capital City, and entered there; and it is related that there are two Millions of Marks, of eight Ounces each, entered in one Year.

The Gold is coined into Pieces of sixteen, eight, four, or two Pieces of Eight, which are called Crowns of Gold.

The *Indians* had no Coin of any Sort, when the *Spaniards* first came amongst them; Gold and Silver served them only for Ornaments; their Traffick consisting in bartering and exchanging one Thing for another; only the Cacao-nuts served them to purchase Herbs and Flowers, and Things of small Value, as they do still in the Markets of *Mexico*, neither the *Spaniards* nor *Indians* having any Copper Coin.

Traffick.] The People of *Mexico*, and the rest of the *Spanish West-Indies*, are prohibited Trading with any but the Subjects of *Spain*; nor are Foreigners suffered to visit their Coasts.

The Traffick of *Mexico* is one of the richest and most extensive in the World, for they trade with the *Philippine* Islands, near the Coast of *China*, through the *South-Sea*, or *Pacific Ocean*; with *Peru* and *Chili*, through the same Sea, and with *Old Spain*, and the *Spanish* Islands, through the *North Sea* and *Atlantic Ocean*; all which Trades are held lawful. There is also a very considerable Smuggling, or clandestine Trade, carried on by the *Mexicans* and *Indians* on the one Side, and the *English*, *French*, and *Dutch*, on the other.

The Cargo of the *Manila* Ship consists of Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, and other precious Stones, found in the *East-Indies*: Of Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, and Pepper; of the rich Carpets of *Persia*; the Camphire of *Borneo*; the Benjamin and Ivory of *Pegu* and *Cambodia*; the Silks, Mullins, and Calicoes of *East-India*; the Gold Dust, Tea, China-ware, Silk, Cabinets, &c. of *China* and *Japan*; all which amount to a prodigious Value, this one Ship having more Riches in it than some whole Fleets. The Merchants, 'tis said, get an hundred and fifty or two hundred *per Cent.* Profit by this Voyage.

There is very little Traffick carried on by Sea on the Coast of *Mexico*; all Goods are carried from *Acapulco* to the City of *Mexico*, by Mules and Packhorses, and from thence to *Vera Cruz*, on the *North Sea*, in like Manner, in order to be shipped for *Europe*.

Thirty or forty Ships carry on all the Trade between *Old Spain* and the *Spanish* Dominions in *America*; and these are almost all of them their own Vessels; no Trade being suffered to be carried on in Foreign Bottoms; the Vessels used by the *Spaniards*, in transporting Merchandize from *Old Spain* to *America*, are generally large, and of good Force, and called *Galleons*; they sail in Fleets annually from *Cadiz*, laden with the Goods of almost every Country on this Side the *Atlantic*, with which they make up their Cargoes, which belong indeed to almost as many different Nations; at least the *English*, *Dutch*, *Italians*, and *French*, are Proprietors of great Part of it, and the *Spaniards*, in a great Measure, their Factors; for, when the *Galleons* return from *America* with the Treasure for which these Effects have been sold, it is most of it distributed amongst the Merchants and Factors of the four Nations last mentioned; but so true are the *Spaniards* to their Trust, 'tis said, that those, in whose Names the Effects are sent over, and the Returns made, scarce ever abuse the Confidence placed in them, or betray their Principals.

The *English* from *New-York*, *Jamaica*, &c. the *French* from *Hispaniola*, and the *Dutch* from *Curassaw*, fit out Sloops with all Manner of Provisions and Necessaries, which they know are wanting on the Coast of *Mexico*, in order to trade with the *Spaniards* there, who are no less ready to receive the Goods of these Foreigners, than they are to sell them, giving Pieces of Eight for what they buy; which makes this a very beneficial Trade to the *English*, *French*, and *Dutch*.

There has been another Trade, or Business, carried on by the *English* in *North America*, which has occasioned many Disputes between the two Nations of *Britain* and *Spain*, and is not yet adjusted; and that is the Business of *Logwood-Cutting*, in the Bays of *Campeachy* and *Honduras*. This the *English* had followed in Part of the Country destitute of *Spanish* or *Indian* Inhabitants, for a great many Years, and looked upon it that their long Possession had given them at least as good a Right to that Part of the Country, as the *Spaniards* had to the rest; and in some Treaties the *Spaniards* seem to have yielded this Business to the *English*; however, they have thought fit, of late Years, to fall upon our *Logwood-Cutters*, killed many of them at *Campeachy*, and carried the rest into perpetual Imprisonment, not suffering them to be exchanged or ransomed; but our *Logwood-Cutters* still keep Possession of the Bay of *Honduras*.

Learning.] The Natives had neither Letters nor Characters to express their Meaning by: Statuary and Painting were the only Ways they had to record what was past: An Image or Picture, with a Crown on its Head, signified a King; and an Image, habited like a Priest, a Priest; but they had no Character that would express either, as the *Chinese* have; there were some few Things, indeed, that represented others, and may be stiled Hieroglyphicks, as

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the painted Wheel that distinguished their Age, and lesser Circles their Years.

Religion.] If the *Mexicans* had any God, which they imagined presided over the rest, it was the Sun: It is evident they had a great Veneration for this glorious Orb, from the Speeches of *Montezuma*, and their ascribing whatever was great and wonderful to his Direction and Influence; but they had no Image of the Sun or Moon in the Temples of *Mexico*, as the former Inhabitants of the Country (the *Chichimecas*) had; but a great many Idols of human Form.

The *Spaniards* charge them with offering human Sacrifices to their Idols, making these a Colour for all the Barbarities they committed in *America*; they insinuate, that a People, which made the Sacrificing their own Species the chief Part of their Religion, ought to have been extirpated; but the *Spanish* Bishop of *Chiapa*, who resided in *Mexico* at the Time of the Conquest, and was sent over thither to enquire into these Matters, and to protect the *Indians* against the barbarous Usage they met with from *Cortez* and his Fellow Adventurers, assures us, that most Part of the Charge was false; that instead of the *Mexicans* sacrificing Thousands (some say fifty thousand) annually, they never sacrificed fifty in any one Year; and, for ought I can learn, they never sacrificed Beasts or Men constantly, but only on some grand Festivals, or in the Time of some general Calamity, such as Famine, or ill Success in War, to appease their angry Gods; as the *Phenicians* and *Carthaginians* did, from whom it is highly probable they were descended. These Adventurers, says the good Bishop, invented such Stories to justify their own Barbarity, adding, that it might truly be said, that the *Spaniards*, since their Arrival in the *Indies*, had annually sacrificed to their adored Goddess, *Avarice*, more People than the *Indians* sacrificed in an hundred Years.

As to the Christian Religion, which the *Spaniards* boast they introduced into this new World, it appears that the first Adventurers, *Cortez* and his Companions, studied nothing less than the Conversion of the *Indians*, whatever they pretended; they only summoned the *Indians* to submit to the *Pope* and the Emperor *Charles V.* and on their Refusal to become Christians, (before they were at all instructed in the Christian Rites) they seized their Country, murdered many Millions of them, and enslaved the rest; and afterwards, when these Abuses were in some Measure redressed, and Missionaries sent over, they perfectly dragooned the *Indians* that were left alive into Christianity; driving them by Hundreds and Thousands into the Rivers to be baptized, on Pain of having their Throats cut. One of these Missionaries boasted to *Charles* the Vth, that he had baptized above thirty thousand *Indians* himself.

Gage insinuates, that the principal Motives, that draw the *Spanish* Clergy over to *America*, are a View of gaining great Riches, and to free themselves from the Confinement of the Cloisters, and enjoy an unrestrained Liberty; for it is frequent for a Priest to lay up

ten or twelve thousand Crowns in ten Years Time, who has but an ordinary Cure in *Mexico*, and to live plentifully and luxuriously all the Time, and be in a Manner adored by the common People there.

He was amazed, he said, to find the Monks in the *Mexican* Cloisters, and the parochial Clergy, rivalling the Quality in their Dress and luxurious Way of Life; they drank, they gamed, they swore, they wenched, and made a Jest of their Vows of Poverty, getting Money enough, many of them, to return to *Old Spain*, and purchase Bishopricks.

And as to the Laity, he says, there is not a more bigotted, or a lewder People upon the Face of the Earth: A Present to the Church wipes off the Odium of the greatest Crimes, and the Way the People are instructed in their Religion here, as in *Old Spain*, is by Plays and Theatrical Entertainments in their Churches.

As to the *Indians* that are subject to the *Spaniards*, and obliged to profess themselves Christians, their Priests oblige them to marry when the Lads are Fourteen, and the Girls Twelve; and, if they are not then provided with a Spouse, the Priest finds one for them; and in this it seems the Civil Government concur, looking upon it that married People make the best Subjects. A Wife and Children are the surest Pledges of a Man's Fidelity; an *Indian* seldom leaves his Family, and retires to his Countrymen in the Mountains, after he is married, but becomes an industrious and profitable Member of the Commonwealth, paying Duties both to the Church and Civil Governors; the marrying them so young also makes the Country the more populous, which was impolitickly deprived of its Inhabitants by the first Adventurers. Nor do the *Spaniards* only take Care to see the young *Indians* married to each other, but they encourage, or at least suffer the Native *Spaniards*, and the *Crioli* their Descendants, to marry with the *Indians*, whereby the *Americans* are so incorporated and allied to many *Spanish* Families, that they are in a Manner become the same People in several Towns and Provinces; the like Policy the *French* observe in their *American* Plantations; while the *English* imprudently prohibit their People marrying with the *Indians*, and consequently lose many Advantages in Planting and Establishing themselves which other *European* Nations have.

Revolutions and memorable Events.

IT is highly probable that *America* was first peopled by the *Carthaginians*, who were situated on the North-west Coast of *Africa*, and possessed the *Canary* and *Cape Verd* Islands in the *Atlantic* Ocean: And as the *Carthaginian* Ships carried sometimes a thousand People, and were probably crouded with Men, Women and Children, when they sent Colonies to those Islands, as ours are which we send to the Plantations; it is very natural to expect, that some of them should miss those Islands, and be driven to the West beyond their intended Port: And if this ever happened, they must of Necessity be carried to *America*, which is situate but three Weeks Sail to the West-

ward of the *Canary* or *Cape Verd* Islands; from whence it was impossible for them to return to the Eastern Continent, the Trade Wind being always opposite to them: Which is the Reason we never heard any Thing of that Part of the World until we had the Use of the Compass, and the Art of Navigation was improved, whereby a Way was found out of sailing into higher Latitudes, out of the Way of the Trade Winds, in order to return to the Eastern Continent.

Columbus, a Native of *Genoa*, in the Service of *Spain*, observing the vast Disproportion between the Land already discovered, and the Waters which were supposed to cover the rest of the Surface of the Globe, concluded that there must be another Continent beyond the *Atlantic* Ocean; or rather, that the Continent of *China* and the *East-Indies* extended through that Ocean, within 5000 Miles of our Continent.

He found that *Marinus* had placed *China* fifteen Hours East of *Portugal*, and consequently there could remain no more than nine Hours more between *Europe* and *China*, sailing Westward, supposing that Space to be all Sea, which he hoped was great Part of it Land, and concluded therefore that it would be no very long Voyage to the *East-Indies*, by the *West*; and tho' he was mistaken in his Calculation of the Distance between *Europe* and *China*, by the West, near two Thirds, yet he was so far accidentally in the Right, that there was another Continent about three or four thousand Miles West of ours; he was confirmed in this Opinion, 'tis said, by the Journals and Reports of some Mariners who had been driven some hundreds of Leagues to the Westward, and affirmed they had seen Land in some of their Voyages.

Certain it is he apprehended there was a very high Probability of his succeeding in the Discovery, or he would never have ventured to have crossed that unknown and boundless Ocean, as it was esteemed at that Time by most Men.

But however sanguine or assured *Columbus* might be of his succeeding, it appears that the Courts he applied to for their Assistance in fitting him out, treated the Proposal with the same Indifference they usually do other romantick Projects; for he was many Years negotiating this Affair in the several Courts of *Europe*, before he was enabled to enter upon it by the Court of *Spain*.

At length he was commissioned to equip three small Ships in the Harbour of *Palos*, in *Andalusia*, and obtained a Grant to be Admiral of the Western Seas, to dispose of all Governments and Employments on the Continent, or *New World*, intended to be discovered; and besides the Revenues usually annexed to the Posts of Admiral and Viceroy, the Tenths of all Profits arising by the future Conquests of those supposed Countries were granted him.

With these Commissions he set sail with his three Ships from *Palos* the 3d of *August* 1492, and arrived at the *Canary* Islands the 12th.

On the 1st of *September* he set sail again to the Westward: His Men began to mutiny before fourteen Days were passed, imagining he was leading them to certain Destruction; however, he persuaded them

them with great Difficulty to continue the Voyage till the 16th of *October*, when they were consulting to throw the Admiral overboard, and return to *Europe*; but he had the good Fortune to see a Light on Shore at Ten the same Night, and the next Day they made the Land, which reconciled every Body to him; but he was so sensible of the Danger he had escaped, that he named the Island *St. Salvador*, which proved to be one of the *Bahama* Islands.

Columbus sailed from thence to the Island of *Cuba*, and afterwards to *Hispaniola*, where he erected a Fort, left forty Men in it, and on the 16th of *January* sailed for *Europe*, arriving at the *Azores* the 15th of *February*, and continuing his Voyage, the 24th was driven by a Storm into *Lisbon*; from whence he went to *Palos*, where he arrived the 13th of *March*, having performed this Voyage to the *New World*, and back again, in seven Months and eleven Days; and was received by the Court of *Spain* with all the Honours due to a Man that had discovered another Continent.

The Viceroy-ship of that *New World*, and all the Islands West of the *Azores* and *Cape Verd*, were confirmed to him, and his Fleet was ordered to be augmented to fifteen Sail, with which he began his second Voyage the 25th of *September* 1493. He touched again at the *Canaries*, and departing from thence the 7th of *October*, arrived at *Dominica*, one of the *Caribbee* Islands, the 2d of *November*; from thence he sailed to *Marigalante*, and next to *Guardalupe* and *Montserrat*, and afterwards to *Porto-Rico*, arriving at *Hispaniola* on the 12th of *November*, where he found all the People he left in the Fort dead, having perished in some Skirmishes they had with the *Indians*, whom they had grossly insulted and abused, as he was informed by the Natives.

In this Voyage *Columbus* discovered Gold Mines in *Hispaniola*, and built a Fort for their Protection, and a Town, to which he gave the Name of *Isabella*; then he sailed to the Westward along the Coast of *Cuba*, and from thence to *Jamaica*, and returning to *Hispaniola*, found there had been an Insurrection of the Natives, whom he subdued, and imposed a Tribute on them, and built several other Fortresses in the Island.

After which he set sail for *Europe* on the 10th of *March*, and arrived on the Coast of *Spain* on the 9th of *June*; but not bringing with him the Mountains of Gold that were expected, he was received but coolly by the Court of *Spain*, and it was three Years before he was fitted out again.

He set sail on his third Voyage on the 30th of *May* 1498, and touched at the *Madera's*, the *Canaries*, and *Cape Verd* Islands, from whence he sailed to the Continent of *South America*, made the Island of *Trinidad*, and *Terra-firma*, and from thence sailed to *Hispaniola*, arriving at *Domingo*, the Capital, the 30th of *August* 1498, where the *Spaniards* he left in the Island were engaged in a Rebellion against their Governor; and though he found Means to recover his Authority in the Island, the Malecontents so represented him to the Court of *Spain*, that a new Governor was appointed, who sent *Columbus* Home in Chains.

The Court of *Spain*, being afterwards sensible of the Wrongs that had been done the Admiral, restored him to his former Post, and equipped him out with another Fleet; and accordingly he begun his fourth Voyage on the 9th of *May*, 1502, arriving at *Martinico* on the 15th of *June*, and, in the latter End of the Month, at *St. Domingo*, where he was not suffered to come on Shore; whereupon he sailed to *Jamaica*, and from thence to *Honduras*, on the Continent of *Mexico*.

But returning to *Spain*, and finding himself neglected after all his Services, he retired to *Valladolid*, where he died on the 20th of *May*, 1506.

The Court of *Spain*, however, were so just to his Memory that they buried him magnificently in the Cathedral of *Seville*, and erected a Tomb over him with this Inscription :

Columbus has given a New World to the Kingdoms of Castile and Leon.

Americus Vesputius, a *Florentine*, was employed by the *Spaniards* in the Year 1497, while *Columbus* was living, to make further Discoveries; he touched at the *Canaries*, and having sailed one thousand Leagues to the S.W. arrived at a Country in 16 Degrees N. Lat. supposed to be some of the *Caribbee* Islands; he continued his Course 900 Leagues further West, and arrived at a Country under the Tropic of *Cancer*, which must be some Part of *Mexico*.

He made another Voyage the following Year, 1498, in the Service of *Spain*, and sailing S. W. passed the Equator, arriving at a Country in five Degrees S. Lat. which must be *Brazil*.

Emanuel, King of *Portugal*, afterwards employed *Americus Vesputius* in his Service, who departed from *Lisbon* with three Ships, in *May*, 1501, and arrived on the Coast of *Brazil*, in 5 Degrees, S. Lat. from whence he sailed to 52 Degrees, S. Lat. along that Coast, and returned, from whom that Continent obtained the Name of *America*.

Sebastian Cabot, an *Italian*, or of *Italian* Extraction, was employed by *Henry VII.* King of *England*, to find out a North-West Passage to *China*; who departed from *England* in 1498, and sailed along the N. E. Coast of *America* to 67 Degrees N. Lat. The same *Cabot*, or his Son, attempted to find a Way to *China* by the N. East, but did not succeed in either.

Vasco Nunez de Bilbao first sailed round *Cuba*, found it to be an Island, and made an entire Conquest of it; then he sailed to the River of *Darien*, and cultivating a Correspondence with the *Caciques*, or *Indian* Princes, they conducted him over the vast Mountains, on the Isthmus, to the *South-Sea*, or *Pacific Ocean*, Anno 1513; and he erected the Fortrefs of *Panama* on that Side; for which Service he was made Governor of *Cuba* and *Panama*, and Admiral of the *South-Seas*.

The next great Discoverer and Conqueror was *Hernando Cortez*, who embarked for the Island of *Hispaniola*, Anno 1504, and from thence

thence went to *Cuba*, and had a great Share in the Reduction of that Island; whereupon *Diego Velasques* the Governor, made Choice of him to command the Forces intended to invade the Empire of *Mexico*. *Cortez* sailed from *St. Jago de Cuba*, on the 18th of *November*, 1518, and, touching at the *Havanna*, he sailed again from thence the 10th of *February*, arriving at the Island of *Cozumel*, near the Coast of *Yucatan*, a few Days after, where he mustered his Forces, consisting of 508 Foot, 16 Horse, and 109 Seamen, besides his two Chaplains.

He sailed from *Cozumel* the 4th of *March*, 1518, and having doubled *Cape Catoch*, he continued his Voyage to the Mouth of the River *Tobasco*, in the Bay of *Campeachy*, where he landed, defeated the *Indians*, and took the Town of *Tobasco*; after which he embarked his Forces, and sailed to *St. John de Ulva*, where landing his Forces, he received an Embassy from *Montezuma* the Emperor.

Cortez soon after burnt his Ships, and began his March for the capital City of *Mexico*, and coming to *Tlascala* the 23d of *September*, 1519, he was joined by that People who were at War with the *Mexicans*. While *Cortez* remained here, he received another Embassy from *Montezuma*, to invite him to his Capital; but *Cortez*, pretending this was with a treacherous Design, fell upon the Subjects of *Montezuma*, and cut several Thousands of them in Pieces. At which the Emperor was so terrified, that he offered to resign himself to the General's Pleasure, and accordingly opened the Gates of his Capital to *Cortez*, who arrived there the 19th of *November* 1519.

Not long after *Cortez* seized the Person of the Emperor, and made him his Prisoner, and his Officers proceeded to plunder the City; whereupon there happened a general Insurrection of the Natives, who drove the *Spaniards* out of the City of *Mexico*; and *Montezuma*, it is presumed, was murdered by the *Spaniards*, when they found they could not carry him off alive, for the Emperor was never heard of afterwards.

Cortez having received a Reinforcement of *Spaniards* from *Europe*, returned towards *Mexico* again, and invested that City as well by Land as Water, making himself Master of it the 13th of *August* 1521; in which Siege 'tis said 100,000 *Mexicans* were destroyed.

The rest of the Provinces of this Empire submitted to *Cortez* soon after the Surrender of the Capital; they were used however with that Barbarity, that *Cortez* was sent for over to *Spain* to give an Account of his Conduct; but he carried Treasure enough with him to purchase his Peace, and get his Commission of Generalissimo confirmed: At his Return he sent some Ships to the *Spice* Islands in the *East-Indies*, but the *Portuguese* drove them from thence; he also attempted to make further Discoveries in the *South-Seas*, but was unsuccessful in both Attempts; whereupon he went over to *Spain* again, where numerous Complaints of his Cruelty and Oppression followed him, insomuch that he was not suffered to return to *Mexico* again, but remained a kind of Prisoner at large in the Court of *Spain* till

till his Death, which happened on the 2d of *December* 1545, in the 62d Year of his Age.

His Body was sent over to *Mexico*, and interred in the Cathedral of that City.



FLORIDA.

Situation and Extent.

Between	{ 82 and 105 }	W. Lon	} Being {	1400 Miles in Length.
Between	{ 25 and 40 }	N. Lat.		
				900 Miles in Breadth.

Boundaries.] **B**OUNDED by *Canada*, on the North; by *British America*, and the *Atlantic Ocean*, on the East; by the *Gulph of Mexico*, on the South; and by *New Mexico*, on the West.

Divisions.	Provinces.	Chief Towns.
East of the River <i>Mississippi</i> —	{ <i>Cherokees</i> or <i>Apalachian Indians</i> }	{ <i>St. Augustin</i> <i>Santa Maria</i> .
West of the River <i>Mississippi</i> —	{ <i>Cadadaquio Indians</i> }	{ <i>Quichesse</i> .

Mountains.] The *Apalachian Mountains*, which divide *Carolina* and the rest of the *British Plantations* from *Florida*, are the most considerable. The Mountains ending in the South of *Carolina*, there is a plain level Country from thence to the *Gulph of Mexico*, which was the Reason of our fortifying the Banks of the Rivers *Savannah* and *Alatamaha* in *Georgia*, to prevent the Incursions of the *Spanish* and *French Indians*, who used to disturb our Settlements in *South Carolina*.

Rivers.] The chief Rivers are, 1. The *Mississippi*, to which the *French* have given the Name of *St. Louis*; they say it rises in the North of *Canada*, and running South-East, falls into the Middle of the *Gulph of Mexico*.

The Rivers *Conchaque* and *Apalach* run from North to South-East of the *Mississippi*, and fall likewise into the *Gulph of Mexico*; as does the River *Ogichee*. According to Mr. *Oglethorpe*, the Rivers *Flint* and *Catoche*, and even the *Mississippi* River, rise in the *Apalachian Mountains*, and passing through Part of *Carolina*, fall into the *Gulph of Mexico*.

The Rivers *Alatamaha* and *Savannah* rise in the same Mountains, and running East, fall into the *Atlantic Ocean*. The River of *St.*

John

John is a noble navigable River, which runs parallel to them, and divides *Spanish Florida* from the *British Dominions*.

As to the Air and Seasons, and the Produce of *Florida*, these Articles are the same as in *Carolina*, which lies in the same Climate, and is contiguous to it.

The Persons and Characters of the *Florida Indians* also will be found in the Description of *Carolina*, which was originally a Part of *Florida*.

Bays and Capes.] The chief Bays in *Florida*, Part whereof the *French* have denominated *Louisiana*, are, 1. *St. Bernard*. 2. *Ascension*. 3. *Mobile*. 4. *Pensac*. 5. *Dauphine*. 6. *Joseph*. 7. *Apalaxy*. 8. *Spirito Sancto*; and, 9. *Carlos Bay*.

The chief Capes are, 1. *Cape Blanco*. 2. *Samblas*. 3. *Anclote*. 4. *St. Augustin*; and, 5. *Cape Florida*.

Seas.] The Seas bordering on *Florida* are, The Gulph of *Mexico*, and the Gulph of *Florida*.

Revolutions and memorable Events.

THE *Spaniards* possess'd themselves of *Florida* immediately after their Conquest of *Mexico*, under which Name they comprehended all those Countries which lie North of the Gulph of *Mexico*, of which *Carolina*, and the rest of the *British Plantations*, are Part; but the *Spaniards* abandoning Part of this Country for richer Settlements in *Mexico* and *Peru*, the *English* planted most of the Eastern Coast, now stil'd *British America*, the *Spaniards* retaining only *St. Augustin*, and two or three other small Places East of the River *Mississippi*, and what lies West of that River; and thus the Country, situate between the *English Plantations* on the East, and the *Spanish Territories* in the West, remain'd under the Dominion of the *Florida Indians*, until the Year 1718, when the *French* took Possession of the Mouth of the River *Mississippi*, and erected some Forts, by Virtue whereof they laid Claim to the greatest Part of *Florida*, encroaching on the *Spanish Territories* on the West, and the *English Dominions* on the East. They did indeed once before erect some Forts on the *Spanish Side* of the River *Mississippi*, but the *Spaniards* demolish'd them, and drove the *French* out of the Country; but since *France* and *Spain* have been so closely united, the *Spaniards* seem to wink at their Encroachments; but the *English*, who have ever look'd upon this Country as far westward as the River *Mississippi* to belong to the Colonies of the *Carolina's* and *Georgia*, or at least to their *Indian Allies* the *Creeks* and *Cherokees*, think they have very good Reason to dispute this Part of *Florida* with the *French*, these *Indians* having ceded to the *English* all this Country which they do not use themselves; and it must be admitted that the Natives only can give the *Europeans* a just Title to it.

We should be extremely weak to suffer the *French* to possess themselves of this fine Country, containing a Square of near 1500 Miles of a Side, if we comprehend that Part of *Canada* which the *French* call

call *New France*, and lies on the Back of the *British Settlements* for many hundred Miles, especially since their Claim, if allow'd, must for ever exclude us from extending our Settlements to the Westward; and if we do not expel the *French* from this Part of *Florida* while it is in our Power, they will in the End infallibly expel us.

Spanish Dominions in SOUTH AMERICA.

1. *Terra-firma.*

2. *Peru.*

3. *Chili.*

4. *La Plata, or Paraguay.*

TERRA FIRMA, or Castilla del Oro.

Situation and Extent.

Between	{ 60 and 82	{ W. Lon	{ Being	{ 1400 Miles in Length.
Between	{ the Equator and 12	{ N. Lat.		
				{ 700 Miles in Breadth.

Boundaries.] **B**OUNDED by the North Sea (Part of the *Atlantic Ocean*) on the North; by the same Sea, and *Surinam*, on the East; by the Country of the *Amazons*, and *Peru*, on the South; and by the *Pacific Ocean*, and *Veragua*, on the West.

Divisions.

Subdivisions.

Chief Towns.

The North Division contains the Pro- vinces of —	{	1. <i>Terra-firma pro-</i>	{	<i>Porto Bello</i>
		<i>per, or Darien —</i>		<i>Panama</i>
		2. <i>Carthagená —</i>		<i>Carthagená</i>
		3. <i>St. Martha —</i>		<i>St. Martha</i>
		4. <i>Rio de la Hacha</i>		<i>Rio de la Hacha</i>
		5. <i>Venezuela —</i>		<i>Venezuela</i>
		6. <i>Comana —</i>		<i>Comana</i>
The South Division contains the Pro- vinces of —	{	7. <i>New Andalusia,</i>	{	<i>St. Thomas.</i>
		<i>or Paria —</i>		
	{	1. <i>New Granada —</i>	{	<i>Santa Fe de Bagota</i>
		2. <i>Popayan —</i>		<i>Popayan.</i>

Mountains.] **TERRA FIRMA PROPER** consists of prodigious high Mountains, and deep Vallies, flooded more than half the Year.

The



The Province of *Carthagen*a is a mountainous, woody Country, and that of *St. Martha* is like it: According to *Dampier* these are the highest Mountains in the World, being seen at Sea 200 Miles; from these runs a Chain of Hills, of almost equal Height, along the Confines of *Peru* quite through South America, as far as the Straits of *Magellan*, which are called *Los Cordelleira's des Andes*.

The Province of *Venezuela*, and District of *Caracaos*, the most northerly Province of South America, has a continued Tract of high Ridges of Hills, separated by small Vallies, pointing upon the Coast of the North Sea.

A Chain of barren Mountains, almost impassable, runs through the Province of *Popayan*, from North to South, some whereof are *Vulcano's*; but towards the Shores of the *Pacific Ocean* is a low Country, flooded great Part of the Year.

Rivers.] 1. *Darien*. 2. *Chagre*. 3. *Santa Maria*. 4. *Rio Grande*, or *Magdalena*. 5. *Maricaibo*; and, 6. *Oronoque*.

Bays, Capes, &c.] The Isthmus of *Darien*, or *Terra-firma* Proper, joins North and South America. A Line drawn from *Panama* in the South Sea to *Portobel* in the North, or rather a little West of those two Towns is the proper Limit between North and South America.

The principal Bays in *Terra-firma* are, 1. The Bay of *Panama*; 2. The Bay *St. Michael's* in the South Sea; and, 3. The Bay of *Portobel*. 4. The Gulph of *Darien*. 5. *Sino Bay*. 6. *Carthagen*a Bay and Harbour. 7. The Gulph of *Venezuela*. 8. The Bay of *Maraccibo*. 9. The Gulph of *Triesto*. 10. The Bay of *Guaira*. 11. The Bay of *Curiaco*; and, 12. The Gulph of *Paria* or *Andalusia* in the North Sea.

The chief Capes are, 1. *Samblas Point*. 2. *Point Canoa*. 3. *Cape del Agua*. 4. *Swart Point*. 5. *Cape de Vela*. 6. *Cape Conquibacoa*. 7. *Cape Cabelo*. 8. *Cape Blanco*. 9. *Cape Galera*. 10. *Cape Three Points*; and, 11. *Cape Nassau*; all on the North Shore of *Terra-firma*.

Air.] The Sea Coasts of *Terra-firma* are generally unhealthful, being excessive hot, and very wet great Part of the Year; but there are some elevated Situations farther up in the Country, that are tolerably cool and healthful.

Soil and Produce.] The Soil of *Terra-firma* proper is good about the Middle of it, but the Coasts of the North and South Seas are barren Sand, or drowned Mangrove Land, that will scarce produce any kind of Grain.

In *Carthagen*a the Vallies are tolerably fruitful; and the Balms, Gums, and Drugs it produces are in great Esteem; there are also some Emeralds found here.

The Province of *St. Martha* produces *India Corn*, and almost all Manner of Fruits, as well of Old as New Spain; there are also Gold and Copper Mines, Emeralds, Saphires, and other precious Stones.

The

The Vallies near the Coast are excessive hot, while their Mountains are covered with Snow.

The Province of *Rio de la Hacha*, abounds in *Indian* Corn and Cattle, and has a Pearl Fishery on the Coast, with considerable Salt Works.

Venezuela is a rich Soil, and has Plenty of Corn, Cattle, Sugar, Tobacco, Fruits, Venison, and other Game; supplying the adjacent Colonies with Provisions.

Their Plantations of Cacao, or Chocolate-nuts, in the District of the Caracao's, are esteemed the best in *America*; and there are some Gold Mines in this Province, which occasions it to be as well peopled as any Province in this Part of the World.

The Produce of New *Ardalusia*, is chiefly Sugar, and Tobacco, *Brasil* Wood, and several Kinds of Dying-Wood, with some Gums and Drugs, and here was formerly a Pearl Fishery.

In the Province of *Popayan* it rains three Quarters of the Year, innumerable Torrents falling from the Mountains, in the Sands whereof are found great Quantities of Gold Dust; Gold Mines also are found in their Mountains, which draws great Numbers of the *Spaniards* hither, though it be one of the most unpleasant and unhealthful Countries in the World.

Animals.] The Animals here are the same as in *Mexico* and *Peru*, and are described there.

Persons and Habits.] The *Indians* of *Darien* resemble those in the eastern Provinces of *Mexico*, only it is observed, as they approach nearer the Equator, their Complexions are darker: When they are engaged in Hunting, Fishing, Planting, or any laborious Exercise, they usually go naked, having their Skins painted with various Colours and Figures; but they have their Robes of Ceremony (as *Waser* calls them) both white and black, made of Cotten Linnen, which reach down to their Heels, and the Men wear Coronets of Cane on their Heads, adorned with Feathers; nor do they ever stir Abroad without their Arms, their Bows, Arrows, Lances, and Daggers, or great Knives; and many of them of late use Fire-Arms, which they purchase of the *Europeans*.

Both Men and Women are of a round Visage, and have short bottle-Noses, their Eyes large, generally grey, yet lively and sparkling; they have high Foreheads, white even Teeth, thin Lips, a Mouth moderately large, their Cheeks and Chins well proportioned, and in general have fine Features; but the Men more so than the Women. Both Sexes have long black Hair, coarse and strong, which they usually wear down to the Middle of their Backs, or lower, at full Length; only the Women tie it together with a String just behind the Head, from whence it flows loose like the Men's; they suffer no other Hair to grow but that on their Heads, their Eye-brows, and Eye-lids; their Beards, and all below the Girdle, are pulled up by the Roots as soon as any appears, and they anoint their Heads and Bodies with Oil or Grease.

There

There are among these dark complexioned *Indians*, some that are perfectly white in the Province of *Terra-firma* proper; their Skins are not of such a White as our fair People in *Europe*, who have some Tincture of Red in their Complexion, but a pure Milk-white; and there grows upon their Bodies a fine short Milk-white Down; the Hair of their Heads and Eye-brows also is white. These People are less in Stature than the other *Indians*; their Eye-lids are also differently formed, bending like the Horns of the Moon, from whence, and their seeing so well by Moon-light, the *Buccaneers* call them Moon-eyed.

Ornaments.] Most of the *Americans* seem to agree in their Ornaments, such as Plates and Rings for their Lips and Noses, heavy Strings of Beads and Shells about their Necks, that reach almost down to their Bellies, and in painting their Faces and Bodies: Instead of Beds they use Hammocks in most Places, both of North and South *America*.

Giants, Cannibals, &c.] Here are no Nations or Tribes either of a gigantick or diminutive Stature, as the first Adventurers pretended; and Giants, Dwarfs, and Monsters seem at present to be expelled from this Continent, though our first Discoverers met with scarce any thing else; the Case is much the same as to Cannibals; there was not a Province in *America*, where we were not assured there were Tribes of these, but in *Caribiana*, or *Paria*, we are told, they were all Devourers of their own Species.

And yet for these last hundred Years we meet with no Cannibals here, or any where else: That People have eaten one another, driven to it by Famine, may possibly be true, and an Instance or two of this Nature, has been thought sufficient to denominate the whole Country Cannibals.

Revolutions and memorable Events.

FATHER *Bartholomew De Casas*, Bishop of *Chiapa*, has given us a very melancholy Relation of the numerous Cruelties and Ravages committed by *Pedrarias*, who reduced these Provinces under the Dominion of the Crown of *Spain*.

There landed (says the Bishop) in *Terra-firma*, in the Year 1514, a mischievous Governor, who not only wasted and dispeopled the Sea Coast, but plundered and ravaged large Realms and Countries, murdering infinite Numbers of People, from *Darien* to the Province of *Nicaragua*, being upwards of fifteen hundred Miles, full of People, governed by several Princes and great Lords in their respective Territories, who were possessed of more Gold than any Princes upon the Face of the Earth at that Time.

This Governor, and his Officers, every Day invented new Torments to make the *Indians* discover their Gold; some they racked, others they burnt by Inches till they expired in Torments.

Pedrarias, and his Successors, did not destroy less (in that Government

vernment only) than eight hundred thousand People, and plundered the Country of several Millions of Gold.

The rest of *Terra-firma*, or the North Part of South America from *Darien* to the River *Oronoque*, was subdued by private Adventurers at their own Charges, every one begged a certain Extent of Country of the Court of Spain, and used the Natives as they thought fit, ravaging and plundering the several Countries, and murdering or enslaving the miserable Inhabitants who were able to make but little Resistance.

Those who reduced *Santa-Martha*, perfectly depopulated a Country, which was before crowded with People for the Space of 400 Leagues; nor were they content with barely massacring these miserable People, but so tortured and oppressed those that survived, that they chose Death rather than to live under the Tyranny of the Spaniards.

The Bishop adds, that they had carried into Slavery two Millions of People from the Coast of *Guiana*, or *New Andalusia*, many of whom perished at Sea for want of Provisions, and the rest in the Mines and the Pearl Fisheries: On this Coast they destroyed many Thousands, by compelling them to dive for Pearls beyond their Strength.

In the Province of *Venezuela* (though the People readily submitted to the Dutch and German Adventurers sent thither by Charles V, and treated them with all the Goodness and Hospitality imaginable) they destroyed four Millions of Souls and upwards, and most of their Princes and great Men were racked and tortured till they expired, to make them discover the Gold these savage Christians suspected they had concealed.

That the greatest Prince of this Country, named *Bogata* (from whom the capital City was afterwards called *Santa-Fé de Bogata*) was tortured by the General for several Months to make him discover his Gold and Emeralds, who, in Hopes of being released from his Tormentors, promised to furnish them with a House-full of Gold; and dispatching Expresses to every Part of his Dominions, brought in a prodigious Quantity; but the House being not quite filled, he was still racked and tortured to make him produce more; which being impossible, he expired in Torments under the Hands of his merciless Persecutors.

It was a common Thing to cut off the Hands and Noses of Men and Women in Sport, and give them to their Dogs.

They kept Packs of great Mastiffs on Purpose to hunt and tear in Pieces the Indians; it was an ordinary thing to kill an Indian without any Offence given them; and to lend a Brother Spaniard a Quarter of a Man, as they would lend a Neighbour a Quarter of Pork or Mutton, to feed their Dogs, promising to return it in Kind, when they killed a Slave.

Others would go out a Hunting for Indians with their Dogs, as they would hunt Beasts, and boast of their having killed twenty or thirty in a Day; which Fact, how monstrous soever, appeared to be true by the Testimony of Numbers of Witnesses, on the Trials of Causes

Causes in the Courts of *Spain*, between the several Adventurers, who frequently fell out about the Limits of their respective Provinces, the Distribution of the Natives, and the rest of their Plunder; and in these Contests, the Truth frequently came out.

P E R U.

Situation and Extent.

Between { 60 and 81 } W. Lon } 2000 Miles in Length.
 Between { the Equator and 25 } S. Lat. } 500 Miles in Breadth.
 Being { }

Boundaries.] B O U N D E D by *Popayan* on the North; by the Mountains, or *Cordeleiria's des Andes*, East; by *Chili*, South; and by the *Pacific Ocean*, West.

Divisions.	Provinces.	Chief Towns.
The North Division	<i>Quitto</i>	{ <i>Quitto.</i> <i>Payta.</i>
The Middle Division	<i>Lima, or los Reyes</i>	{ <i>Lima, Cusco, and</i> <i>Callao.</i>
The South Division	<i>Los Charcos</i>	{ <i>Potosi.</i> <i>Porco.</i>

Capes or Promontories.] 1. *Cape Passao*, 8 Minutes South of the Equator. 2. *Cape St. Helena*, 2 Degrees, 20 Minutes S. and, 3. *Cape Blanco*, 3 Degrees, 45 Minutes S.

Seas, Bays, and Harbours.] The only Sea which borders on *Peru* is the *Pacific Ocean* or *South-Sea*. The principal Bays and Harbours are, 1. *Payta*, in 5 Degrees S. Lat. 2. *Malabrigo*, 8 Degrees S. 3. *Guanchaco*, 8 Degrees 15 Minutes S. 4. *Cosma*, 9 Degrees 50 Minutes S. 5. *Vermeio*, a little South of the last. 6. *Guara*, 11 Degrees S. 7. *Callao*, the Port Town to *Lima*, in 12 Degrees 20 Minutes S. 8. *Ylo*, 18 Degrees S. and, 9. *Arica*, 18 Degrees 20 Minutes S.

Lakes.] The Lake of *Titicaca* is eighty Leagues round, situate in the Valley of *Callao*; the Middle of it is in 15 Deg. S. Lat. and 67 W. Lon. From this Lake runs a River South, which forms the Lake of *Paria*, almost as large as the former; there are also extensive Lakes on the Mountains.

Rivers.] There is a River whose Waters are as red as Blood. The Rivers *Grande* or *Magdalena*, *Oronoque*, *Amazon*, and *Plate*, rise in the *Andes*.

A great many other Rivers rise in the *Andes*, and fall into the *Pacific Ocean*, between the Equator and 8° S. Lat.

Petrified Waters.] There are some Waters, which, in their Course, turn into Stone; and Fountains of liquid Matter, called *Coppey*, resembling Pitch and Tar, and used by Seamen for the same Purpose.

Face of the Country.] The Coast of *Peru*, which extends upwards of 1500 Miles along the *Pacific Ocean*, is a high bold Shore. About thirty Miles within Land is a Chain of Mountains, called the *Sierra's*, and beyond these, about eighty Miles, are prodigious high Mountains, called the *Cordeleiria's des Andes*, which, with the *Sierra's*, run the whole Lenth of *South America*, upwards of three thousand Miles.

Air.] *Acosta* relates, that endeavouring to pass these Mountains with a great many other People, they were all taken with such Reachings to vomit, that he thought they should have brought up their Hearts, for not only green Phlegm and Choler came up, but a great deal of Blood; and that it lasted for three or four Hours, 'till they had descended to the lower Part of the Hill; and some of them purged violently; but generally this Sicknes goes off as they come down the Hill, and is attended with no ill Consequences.

The Air was so subtile and piercing, that it penetrated the Entrails not only of Men but Beasts.

That the Air here was too pure and subtile for Animals to breathe in.

Nor are there any Beasts upon them Wild or Tame.

The *Spaniards* formerly passed these Mountains in their Way to *Chili*, but now either go by Sea, or by the Side of these Mountains, to avoid the Danger, so many having perished in going over them; and others, that have escaped with their Lives, have lost their Fingers and Toes, and been lamed. *Acosta* says, he was informed by General *Costilla*, who lost three or four Toes in passing this Defart to *Chili*, that they fell off without any Pain; and that the same General marching over it once before with an Army, great Part of his Men suddenly fell down dead, and their Bodies remained there without Stench or Corruption.

It never rains in that Part of the Country which lies near the Sea-Coast, unless within three or four Degrees of the Equator; but the Country is watered by the Rivers which fall from the *Andes* into the *South-Sea*; these they turn into the Fields and Gardens, and have their Vintage and Harvest at what Time of the Year they please; this being the only Country between the Tropicks that affords Wine.

Winds.] The Wind blows continually from the S. or S. W. at Sea near the Coast.

They have bright Weather when the Sun is in the Northern Signs, and hazy Weather when it is South of the Equator, though they have no Rain.

Soil.] The sandy Plains near the Sea-shore are perfectly barren, except some few Vallies, into which they turn small Rivulets that fall

fall from the Hills; and except that Part of the Country which lies near the Equator, where there are heavy Rains when the Sun is vertical.

The *Sierra's* also are barren Hills, but there are some fruitful Valleys between them that produce almost all Manner of Grain and Fruits. This Part of the Country is best inhabited, being the most temperate, as well as the most fruitful, for the *Lannos*, or sandy Plains, near the Sea, are excessive hot; and the *Andes* are cold barren Mountains, covered with Snow great Part of the Year.

Produce.] The *Peruvian* Sheep, called *Paco's* or *Huanch*, are of the Bigness of a Stag, and resemble a Camel; the Body is covered with a coarse Kind of Wool; they are very tractable, and were formerly the only Beasts of Burthen among the *Peruvians*; the Flesh is very good Meat, and esteemed as innocent as Chickens. There were Caravans of several Thousands of these Animals, which carried the Merchandize of one Kingdom to another; they are exceeding sure-footed, and will travel over the steepest Mountains, with a Burthen of 60 or 70 Pounds on their Backs.

The *Vicuna*, to which the *Spaniards* gave the Name of the *Indian* Goat, something resembled that Animal.

The *Bezoar* Stone is found in it, and is as big as a Pigeon's Egg or Walnut.

It is said this Stone will expel Poysons, and perform many notable Cures.

Their Deer are much less than ours; they have not many wild Beasts, and those not so fierce and dangerous as in this Continent.

The Cattle imported from *Europe* are vastly increased, and many of them run wild, and are hunted like other Game.

The *Peruvians* had no tame Fowl but the *Nunna*, most resembling the Duck, but much larger.

Amongst their Forest-Trees, the most valuable is the *Kinquenna*, or *Peruvian* Bark, which grows in the Province of *Quitto*, on the Mountains near the City of *Loxa*, in 5° S. Lat. This Plant is about the Size of a Cherry-Tree, the Leaves round and indented, and bears a long reddish Flower, from whence arises a Pod with a Kernel like an Almond. Bark also grows on the Mountains of *Potosi*, in 22° S. Lat. but neither the Flower nor Fruit have the same Virtue as the Bark.

They have now Plenty of *European* Corn and Wine, and sow and plant at any Time of the Year, introducing the Rivulets into their Grounds at Pleasure.

The *Cassavi* Root they make Bread of here, as in other Parts of *America*.

The *Balsam* of *Peru* proceeds from the Trunk and Branches of a little Tree.

Besides which, this Country yields *Storax*, *Guaiacum*, and several other Gums and Drugs.

Gold is found in every Province in *Peru*, some in Mines, and some washed down from the Mountains, and is generally of 18 or 20 Carrats.

The *Marcasite* is a Mineral, where the Gold and the Stone is formed and incorporated together, and is called Gold Ore.

Silver Mines abound in *Peru*, but those of *Potosi* are the richest, discovered in the Year 1545; it is a solid Rock, and the Ore so hard, that they break it with Hammers, and it splits as if it were Flint.

There are *Quicksilver* Mines near *Lima*, particularly in the Mountains of *Oropeza*; it is found in a Kind of Stone called *Cinnabar*, which also yields *Vermillion*.

The *Spaniards* did not discover these Mines until the Year 1567; and they did not begin to refine their Silver with Mercury at *Potosi*, until the Year 1571; whereby they extracted a great deal more Silver from their Ore than they could do before by Fire.

Quicksilver is sometimes found inclosed in its own Mineral, and sometimes fluid, and very often imbedded in natural *Cinnabar*; they make use of great Iron Retorts to separate it from the Mineral, and, by the Fire and the fresh Water into which it falls, it is rendered fluid.

Manufactures.] As to ordinary working Trades, there were no Fraternities or particular Men that applied themselves to these, but every Man was his own Carpenter, Shoemaker, Weaver, Taylor, Mason, &c.

Their Woollen and Cotton Cloths, which they wove and dyed into all Manner of Colours, were their principal Manufactures; but no Man was suffered to wear a Garment, Cap, or Turbant, of different Colours, but those of the Royal Blood.

Their Carpets and Blankets, on which they lay, were made of the Wool of their Country Sheep, or the fine Hair of their Goats, and their Hammocks of Cotton, or other Net-work.

They had little or no Trade, either with Foreigners or with one another; every Family having its Plantation, and all Necessaries almost within itself; only they sometimes trucked or bartered Fruits and Eatables with their Neighbours, some Grounds producing what others wanted.

Artificers.] Their Carpenters had no other Tools than Hatchets, made of Copper or Flint; no Saws, Augers, or Planes, not having learned the Use of Iron, though they did not want Mines of that Metal; and, instead of Nails, they fastened their Timber together with Cords or Withs. Nor had their Stone-Cutters any Tools, but sharp Flints or Pebbles, with which they wore out the Stone in a Manner with perpetual Rubbing; Pullies, and other Engines also, were wanting for lifting and placing Stones in their Buildings; all was done by Strength of Hand, and Multitudes were employed to remove a Piece of Stone or Timber, which an ordinary Team of Horses would have drawn upon proper Carriages; and yet, under the Want of all these Things, they raised strong and magnificent Edifices, as appears by their Buildings.

They

They used a Thorn or a fine Bone for a Needle, and their Threads were the Sinews of Animals, or the Fibres of some Plant, or of the Bark of a certain Tree; Scissars they had none, and their Knives were Flint or Copper, and under such Disadvantages, no Wonder their Needle-work was very indifferent.

Combs were made of long Thorns, set on each Side of a Piece of Cane, which served for the Back of the Comb; and the Razors they shaved their Heads with, were no better than sharp Flints, in which Operation the Patient underwent so much, that there was nothing, the *Spaniards* carried over, more acceptable to them than Steel Razors and Scissars; they had no Looking-glasses, but instead of them the *Peruvian* Ladies made Use of a round Plate of polished Brass or Copper; and in this the Natives of the *East-Indies* agree with them, having no other Mirrors at this Day, but what they get of the *Europeans*.

Persons.] The *Peruvians* are generally of a middle Stature; there are no Nations of Giants or Pigmies in that Part of the World, as our first Adventurers related.

They are of an Olive Complexion generally, but near the Equator of a perfect Copper Colour; their Hair, as that of all other People between the Tropicks, is always black; most of them had their Heads shaved; and the Hair of their Beards, and other Parts of the Body, was pulled off from Time to Time with Tweezers, whenever any appeared, except that on their Eye-brows and Eye-lids.

Habits.] The several Nations were distinguished chiefly by their Head-dresses; some wore whole Pieces of Cotton Linen, wrapped about their Heads like Turbants; others had only a single Piece of Linen tied about their Heads; some wore a Kind of Hats, others Caps in the Form of a Sugar-loaf, and a Multitude of other different Fashions.

De la Vega observes, that it was one of the established Laws of the *Inca's*, that no Man should change his Habit, though he changed his Habitation.

The principal Ornaments of the *Peruvians* were their Rings and Jewels in their Ears, which they stretched to a monstrous Size, and occasioned the *Spaniards* to give some of them the Appellation of the People with great Ears; they had also Chains of Jewels and Shells about their Necks.

Antonio de Herrera relates, that when the *Spaniards* first invaded the North Part of *Peru*, they were opposed by a People that were stark naked, but painted, some red, and others yellow; but among these he informs us, there were some (probably their Chiefs) that had Mantles and other Garments made of Cotton, or of Wool, and adorned with Jewels.

The Women dressed in their Hair, which reached down to the Middle of their Backs, sometimes loose and flowing, and at others braided and twisted.

Nothing amazed the *Indians* more than the Blackness of the *Negro* Slaves the *Spaniards* carried with them; they could not believe it

to be natural, having never seen a Black in *America*; they desired the *Spaniards* therefore to let them make the Experiment, and try if they could not wash off the black Paint, as they took it to be.

Genius.] The People of *Peru* exceed most Nations in the World, in Quickness of Wit, and Strength of Judgment. Such of them as had the Advantage of Masters, since the Arrival of the *Spaniards*, became greater Proficients than the *Spaniards* themselves; and would imitate any Thing they saw, so exactly, without being taught, that it surprized the *European* Artists; and, as to their Memories, they generally exceeded the *Spaniards*, and would cast up their Accounts by Knots, with more Expedition than an *European* could by the Help of Cyphers.

Friar *Mark*, who went with some of the first Invaders from *Panama* to *Peru*, says, they found the *Peruvians* extremely hospitable and kind, courteous in Conversation, and friendly to the *Spaniards*, giving them Gold and precious Stones, Male and Female Slaves, and all Manner of Provisions: Nor did they offer to commit any Hostilities, till the *Spaniards*, by their Outrages and Cruelties, compelled them to stand upon their Defence.

Religion.] The *Peruvians* acknowledged one Almighty Being, Maker of Heaven and Earth, whom they called *Pacha-Camac*; *Pacha*, in their Language, signifying the Universe, and *Camac* the Soul; *Pacha-Camac*, therefore, signified him who animated the World.

They did not see him, they could not know him, and therefore seldom erected Temples or offered Sacrifices to him, but worshipped him in their Hearts as the Unknown God; though there was one Temple it seems in the Valley, called from thence the Valley of *Pacha-Camac*, dedicated to the Unknown God, which was standing when the *Spaniards* arrived in *Peru*.

Their principal Sacrifices, offered to the Sun, were Lambs; but they offered also all Sorts of Cattle, Fowls, and Corn, and even their best and finest Clothes, all which they burnt in the Place of Incense, rendering their Thanks and Praises to the Sun, for having sustained and nourished all those Things for the Use and Support of Mankind. They had also their Drink-Offerings made of their Maize, or *Indian* Corn, steeped in Water, and when they first drink after their Meals, (for they never drank while they were Eating) they dipped the Tip of their Finger into the Cup, and, lifting up their Eyes with great Devotion, gave the Sun Thanks for their Liquor, before they presumed to take a Draught of it.

All the Priests of the Sun, that officiated in the City of *Cusco*, were of the Royal Blood.

Besides the Worship of the Sun, they paid some Kind of Adoration to the Images of several Animals and Vegetables, that had a Place in their Temple.

These were the Images brought from the conquered Countries, where the People worshipped all Manner of Creatures, animate or inanimate; for whenever a Province was subdued, their Gods were immediately removed to the Temple of the Sun at *Cusco*.

They

They had four grand Festivals annually, besides those they celebrated every Moon; the first of their great Feasts, called *Raymi*, was held in the Month of *June*, immediately after the Summer Solstice; which they did not only keep in Honour of the Sun, that blessed all Creatures with its Heat and Light, but in Commemoration of their first Inca, *Manca Capac*, and *Coya Mama Ocla*, his Wife and Sister, whom the Inca's looked upon as their first Parents, descended immediately from the Sun, and sent by him into the World to reform and polish Mankind. At this Festival, all the Viceroy's, Generals, Governors, *Caracca's*, and Nobility, were assembled at the Capital City of *Cusco*.

The Emperor, or *Inca*, officiated at this Festival as High-Priest; for though there was another High-Priest of the Blood Royal, either Uncle or Brother of the *Inca*, to whom it belonged at other Times to officiate; yet, this being the chief Feast, the *Inca* himself performed that Office.

The Morning being come, the *Inca*, accompanied by his Brethren and near Relations, drawn up in Order according to their Seniority, went in Procession, at Break of Day, to the Market-place bare-foot, where they remained looking attentively towards the East, in Expectation of the Rising-Sun; which no sooner appeared, but they fell down and adored the glorious Orb, with the most profound Veneration, acknowledging him to be their God and Father.

The *Caracca's*-Vassal, Princes, and Nobility, that were not of the Blood Royal, assembled separately in another Square, and performed the like Ceremony. Then great Drovers of Sheep and Lambs were brought, out of which the Priests chose a black Lamb, and, having killed and opened it, made their Prognosticks and Divinations thereupon, relating to Peace and War, and other Events, from the Entrails of the Beast, always turning the Head of the Animal towards the East, when they killed it.

As to the Notions the *Peruvians* had of a Future State, it is evident that they believed the Soul survived the Body, by the *Inca's* constantly declaring they should go to Rest, or into a State of Happiness provided for them by their God and Father the Sun, when they left this World.

Revolutions and memorable Events.

THE Coast of *Peru* in South America, was first discovered by some Ships sent from *Panama*, by *Vasco Nunez de Bilboa*, in the Year 1514; they returned to him with an Account of the Riches that Country afforded; but *Vasco* being recalled soon after, and put to death, no Colonies were sent thither till some Years after.

At length three bold Adventurers, viz. *Diego Almagro*, *Francis Pizarro*, and *Ferdinand de Luque*, an Ecclesiastick, raised a Fund, and entered into Articles to prosecute the Discovery of *Peru*. In the Year 1525, *Pizarro* thereupon sailed to the Bay of *Guiaquil*, near the Islands of *Puna* and *St. Clara*, in 3 Degrees S. Lat. where he met

met with a rich Prize, consisting of Silver Dishes and Utenfils: But such were their Difficulties in struggling against contrary Winds and Currents, that it was two Years before our Adventurers reached the Bay of *Guiaquil*: here they went on Shore, and sent some of their People to view the Country, who reported that they came to a Town called *Tumbez*, in which was a Temple dedicated to the Sun, well replenished with Gold and Silver Utenfils and Ornaments, and even the Walls lined with Gold; whereupon they embarked again, and sailed to 7 Degrees S. Lat. where they found a pleasant fruitful Country; and returned to *Panama* the latter End of the Year 1527, in order to make Preparations for the absolute Conquest of this desirable Coast.

And in the first Place, *Pizarro* went over to *Spain* and procured a Commission from the Emperor *Charles V.* to empower him and the rest of the Adventurers to make a Conquest of *Peru*, and share the Profits of it; and having raised a Body of Forces, set sail again for *America*, and arrived at *Nombredios*, in *Terra-firma* (or *Darien*) in *January* 1530; having marched his Forces over Land to *Panama*, he embarked them there again, and advanced as far as *Tumbez*, where he found the *Peruvians* engaged in a civil War, one Party defending their lawful Prince, and the other joining an Usurper or Pretender to his Throne.

Pizarro, joining the Malecontents, made himself Master of *Tumbez*, where he found a prodigious Treasure; and having built the Fortrefs of *St. Michael's* for the Security of his Conquests, he advanced to *Caxamalca*, where he understood the Inca, or Emperor of *Peru* was encamped, and met with an Embassy from that Monarch in his March, offering to submit himself and his Country to the Dominion of the *Spaniards*; notwithstanding which, *Pizarro*, on the 3d of *May* 1532, treacherously fell upon the *Indians* at *Caxamalca*, murdered some thousands of them, and made the Emperor, or Inca, Prisoner; soon after which *Almagro* brought him a further Reinforcement of Troops.

And now *Pizarro* believing himself strong enough to subdue the Country, put the Emperor to Death, and marched towards the capital City of *Cusco*, which he took Possession of in *October* 1532.

On the 6th of *January* 1533, *Pizarro* laid the Foundation of *Lima*, which the *Spaniards* chose to make the Seat of their Government, and gave it the Name of *the City of the Kings*, it being begun on the Day the Eastern Kings made their Presents to our Saviour at *Bethlehem*.

The Emperor *Charles V.* being informed of these Conquests, granted *Pizarro* the Viceroyship of all that Part of *Peru*, extending from the Equator 400 Leagues to the Southward; and to *Almagro* he granted all the Country 200 Leagues further South. *Pizarro* was made a Marquis, and *Almagro* Marshal of *Peru*; whereupon they acted independently of each other, and *Almagro* marched to the Southward, and invaded *Chili*, after he had with great Difficulty passed the *Andes*, on which he lost most of his Men.

Almagro having made some Progress in the Conquest of *Chili*, returned

returned to *Cusco*, to repossess himself of it, being informed that *Pizarro* designed to dispute his Right to that Capital; but having suffered so much in his March over the *Andes*, he chose to march over the Desert by the Sea-side, which extended 200 Leagues, in which March his Men suffered as much by the Heat, and the Want of Water and Provisions, as they had done in the Mountains by the Cold; however, he at length arrived at *Cusco*, and made *Ferdinando Pizarro* Prisoner, whom his Brother, the Marquis, had made Governor of that City.

Thus began a civil War between the Marquis and *Almagro*, which continued for some Time with various Success; but at length the Forces of *Almagro* were defeated, and himself taken Prisoner, and put to Death by the *Pizarro's*.

And now the Marquis, being solely possessed of the Empire of *Peru*, extended his Conquests farther South, sending the famous *Baldivia*, to penetrate further into *Chili*; and about the same Time discovered the rich Silver Mines of *La Plata* and *Potosi*.

The Emperor *Charles V.* having Notice of the Treasure found in *Peru*, let the *Pizarro's* know that he expected a Share in it; but they did not, and perhaps could not transport enough at this Time to supply his Wants, the Conquerors having scarce opened the Mines yet; at which the Emperor was so chagrined, that he made one of the *Pizarro's* Prisoner in *Spain*; though others suggest it was because the *Pizarro's* had abused their Commission, and been guilty of great Cruelties and Oppressions.

In the mean Time the Marquis continuing to oppress the *Almagrians*, young *Almagro*, the natural Son of the Conqueror, formed a Party against him, and killed him in his Palace at *Lima*; after which the young *Almagro* was proclaimed Viceroy of *Peru*, on the 26th of June 1541.

But *Vacca de Castro*, a new Viceroy, arriving from *Europe*, defeated *Almagro*, took him Prisoner and beheaded him.

Gonzalo Pizarro, afterwards usurping the Government of *Peru*, was defeated, and put to death by *Gasco*, the President of *Lima*, Anno 1548.

This Insurrection being suppressed, several Commanders were sent upon new Conquests, and particularly *Baldivia*, to endeavour to compleat the Conquest of *Chili*.

Baldivia first entered on this Conquest in 1540, and founded the capital City of *St. Jago*, Anno 1541.

He afterwards built the Town of *Coquimbo*, or *Serena*, but the civil Wars breaking out again between the Spaniards in *Peru*, he was obliged to return thither, leaving the Command of his Forces to *Francisco Villagra*, his Lieutenant, from whom the *Chilefians* recovered great Part of their Country again, and it was with Difficulty that *Villagra* defended himself in *St. Jago*.

Baldivia, returning to *Chili* with a strong Reinforcement of Troops, relieved his Lieutenant, who was besieged in *St. Jago*, recovered the Country he had lost, and built the Town of *Conception*, in 37 Degrees S. Lat. and afterwards the City *Imperial*, in 39 Degrees,

grees, and *Baldivia* in 40; but tyrannizing over the *Chilefians*, it occasioned a general Revolt, in which *Baldivia* was taken Prisoner, and put to Death, by pouring melted Gold down his Throat: Most of the Towns he had built were taken, and the *Spaniards* in a Manner driven out of *Chili*; however, they recovered the Towns near the Sea-Coast, and still remain possessed of them.

The *Dutch* endeavoured to settle Colonies on this Coast, in the Year 1643, but could not effect it.

Sir *John Narborough* was sent by the King of Great Britain, *Charles II.* to take a View of the Coast of *Chili*, Anno 1670; but on the Report he made of his Voyage, it was not thought practicable to make any Settlements on that Side.



C H I L I.

Situation and Extent.

Between	{	75 and 85	}	W. Lon.	}	Being	{	1200 Miles in Length,
Between	{	25 and 45	}	S. Lat.	}	Being	{	600 Miles in Breadth.

Boundaries.] **B**OUNDED by *Peru*, on the North; by *La Plata*, on the East; by *Patagonia*, on the South; and by the *Pacific Ocean*, on the West.

Divisions.	Provinces.	Chief Towns.
On the West Side of the <i>Andes</i>	{	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div> <i>Chili</i> proper — </div> </div>
On the East Side of the <i>Andes</i>	{	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div> <i>Cuyo</i>, or <i>Cuito</i> </div> </div>

}

St. Jago, W. Lon. 77.
S. Lat. 34.
Baldivia
Imperial.

}

St. John de Frontiera.

Lakes and Rivers.] The principal Lakes are those of *Tagatagua* near *St. Jago*, and that of *Paren*. Besides which, they have several Salt Water Lakes that have a Communication with the Sea Part of the Year. In stormy Weather the Sea forces a Way into them, and leaves them full of Fish, but in the hot Season the Water congeals, leaving a Crust of fine white Salt a Foot thick.

Their Rivers are, 1. The River *Salado*, or the Salt River on the Confines of *Peru*. 2. The River *Copiapo*. 3. *Guasco*. 4. *Coquimbo*. 5. *Govanadore*. 6. *Chiapa*. 7. *Valpariso*. 8. *Maypocco*. 9. *Maule*. 10. *Itata*. 11. *Bobio*. 12. *Imperial*; and, 13. *Valdivia*. All which run into the *Pacific Ocean*, and falling precipitately from the Mountains, are not navigable much beyond their Mouths.

Seas, Bays, and Harbours.] The only Sea that Borders upon *Chili* is that of the *Pacific Ocean* on the West.

The principal Bays or Harbours are, 1. *Copiapo*, in 26 Degrees of South Latitude. 2. *Coquimbo*, in 30 Degrees S. 3. *Govanadore*, in 31 Degrees 20 Minutes S. 4. *Valparaiso*, 32 Degrees 30 Minutes S. 5. *Itata*, 34 Degrees 35 Minutes S. 6. *Conception*, 37 Degrees S. 7. *S^a Maria*, 37 Degrees 30 Minutes S. 8. *La Moucha*, 38 Degrees 30 Minutes S. 9. *Valdivia*, 40 Degrees S. 10. *Brewers Haven*, 41 Degrees 30 Minutes S. and, 11. *Castro*, 42 Degrees 30 Minutes S.

Face of the Country.] The Face of the Country is like that of *Peru*; the Coast of *Chili* is a high bold Shore; further within Land rise higher Hills called *Sierra's*, and beyond them the *Andes*, the highest Mountains in the World, down which the Rivers run precipitately into the *Pacific Ocean*, few of them being navigable.

Air and Soil.] Both the Air and the Soil on the West Side are abundantly better than on the East; for when the East Side of the *Andes* is covered with gross Vapours, the Heavens are bright and clear on the West; the East Side also is a barren Desert, but the West produces all manner of Corn, Fruits, and Flowers in the greatest Plenty. When Writers therefore relate that the Cold is severe in *Chili*, and the Rivers frozen, this is only to be understood of the Tops of the Mountains, where the Rivers and Springs are really frozen up in the Winter Season; but the Country near the *Pacific Ocean* enjoys a fine temperate Air, and a clear serene Heaven most Part of the Year.

Those who pass the highest Part of the Mountains, feel an Air so piercing and subtile, that it is with Difficulty they breathe, as related in the Description of *Peru*.

There are in this *Cordeleiria*, or Chain of Mountains, a great many *Vulcano's*, which sometimes break out and cause very terrible and astonishing Effects.

Produce.] The Soil produces all manner of Corn and Wine almost, and such Fruits as are found under the like Parallels in *Europe* and *Asia*; their Bread was made of Maize or *Indian Corn* before the Wheat of *Europe* was brought over.

Animals.] Their Animals are the same as in *Peru*, and the Horses and neat Cattle brought from *Europe* are vastly multiplied, many of which run wild in the Mountains, and are hunted for their Skins.

Traffick.] Their Foreign Trade consists in exporting their Gold, Silver, Copper, Corn, Flesh, Wine, Oil, Salt, Hemp, Flax, Leather, Hides, and Tallow, to the Northern Plantations; for which they receive, from *Eima* and *Panama*, the Merchandize of the *East-Indies* and *Europe*.

Mines.] There are more Gold Mines here than in any other Province

Province of *America* ; but most of the Gold the *Spaniards* get of the Natives is Dust, washed down from the Hills.

Character.] The *Chilefians* are a brave People, and have often defeated the *Spaniards*, and recovered great Part of the Country from them.

Persons and Habits.] The *Chilefians* are of a middle Stature, strong built, of a tawny Complexion, and have long black Hair, but pluck the Hair off their Chins and other Parts of their Bodies. The Women let their Hair grow to a great Length, and sometimes braid and curl it.

The Men wear a loose Woollen Coat, which reaches down to their Knees. They wear also a Doublet and Drawers, but no Shirts : On their Legs they have a kind of Buskin or half Boot, and on their Heads a stiff Cap, adorned with a Plume of Feathers or Flowers.

The Habit of the Women differs but little from that of the Mens, only they dress in their Hair, and bind a kind of Coronet about their Temples. They have a Sash or large Girdle also tied round them : Their Heads are adorn'd with Feathers or Flowers, and their Necks with Chains of beautiful Shells or glittering Stones.

Genius.] These People are remarkable for their Wit, as well as Courage, Fortitude and Patience. They endure Fatigue, Heat and Cold, to Admiration, and the *Spaniards* could never totally subdue them. They seem to be still Masters of the Inland Country ; but they have some Vices as well as Virtues. They eat and drink to great Excess, particularly at their Festivals, when they dance and drink alternately, as long as they can stand.



PATAGONIA.

Patagonia is sometimes described as Part of Chili, but as the *Spaniards*, nor any other European Nation, have any Colonies here, but it is yet inhabited only by the Indians, I shall describe it as a distinct Country from Chili, and include the Island of Terra del Fogo, from which it is separated only by the narrow Strait of Magellan, from whence this Country is sometimes called Terra Magellenica.

Situation and Extent.

Between	{	70 and 85	{	W. Lon.	} Being {	700 Miles in Length.
Between	{	45 and 57-30	{	S. Lat.		
						300 Miles in Breadth.

Boundaries.]

Boundaries.] **B**OUNDED by *Chili* and a desert Country on the North, and by the *Atlantic* and *Pacific* Oceans on the East, South and West.

Bays, Capes, and Straits.] The chief Bays are, 1. Port *Desire*. 2. Port St. *Julian* on the East Side. 3. The Bay of St. *John's*; and, 4. The Bay of our *Lady* on the West. The chief Capes are, 1. Cape *Blanco*. 2. Cape *Virgin*, and, 3. Cape St. *Vincent* on the East. 4. Cape *Horn*, W. Lon. 80. S. Lat. 57-30. the most Southern Promontory of *America*. 5. Cape *Desfiada*. 6. Cape *Victory*; and, 7. Cape *Corvo* on the West. The principal Straits are, 1. That of *Magellan*, which separates the Continent from *Terra del Fogo*; the whole Length of which Strait is 116 Leagues, and the Breadth in some Places is not half a League, though in other Places it is three or four Leagues over. About the Middle of this Strait is a Promontory called Cape *Froward*, which is the most Southerly Land on the Continent of *South America*, for *Terra del Fogo* is properly an Island, being divided from the Continent by this narrow Strait, as observed above. Cape *Froward* is in 53 Degrees, 52 Minutes, S. Lat. 2. The second Strait is that of *La Maire*, which lies between the most Easterly Point of *Terra del Fogo* and *States* Island. 3. *Brewers* Straits, which lies between *States* Island and another Island further Eastward. The two last Straits Mariners pass in order to surround Cape *Horn*; but Lord *Anson* advises those who are bound for the *Pacific* Ocean, to sail to the Eastward of both these Islands.

Mountains.] It is a mountainous Country covered with Snow great Part of the Year, and consequently excessive cold, much colder than in the North under the same Paralels of Latitude. Nor is it at all cultivated by the Natives, who live chiefly upon Fish and Game, and what the Earth produces spontaneously. The *Spaniards*, who built a Port upon the Straits of *Magellan*, and left a Garrison in it to prevent any other *European* Nation passing that Way into the *South-Sea*, lost most of their Men, who perished for Want of Food, from whence the Place obtained the Name of *Port Famine*; and no People have attempted to plant Colonies here ever since. As for the Natives they live in little thatch'd Huts, and wear no Cloaths, notwithstanding the Rigour of the Climate, except a Mantle made of a Seal-skin, or the Skin of some Beast, and that they throw off when they are in Action. The People are of a moderate Stature, not Giants as the first Adventurers related. Their Complexion tawny, and their Hair black. They are a brave hardy Race, and very active, their Arms, Bows and Arrows headed with Flints. They paint their Faces and Bodies with several Colours. They have Canoes or Boats made of the Body of a Tree hollowed; and their Nets are made of the Fibres of the Bark of Trees, or of the Guts or Sinews of Animals. As to their Religion or Government,

ment, Travellers do not take upon them to give us any Account of these, only it is sufficiently evident that they are not Cannibals, as some Adventurers related on the first Discovery of this Country.



LA PLATA.

Situation and Extent.

Between $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 50 \\ \text{and} \\ 75 \end{array} \right\}$ W. Lon } Being $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1500 \text{ Miles in Length.} \\ \\ 1000 \text{ Miles in Breadth.} \end{array} \right\}$
Between $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 12 \\ \text{and} \\ 37 \end{array} \right\}$ S. Lat. }

Boundaries. **B**OUNDED by *Amazonia*, on the North; by *Brazil*, East; by *Patagonia*, on the South; and by *Peru* and *Chili*, West.

Divisions.	Provinces.	Chief Towns
East Division contains —	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <i>Paragua</i> — <i>Parana</i> — <i>Guaira</i> — <i>Uragua</i> — </div>	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <i>Assumption</i> <i>St. Anne</i> <i>Ciudad Real</i> <i>Los Reyes.</i> </div>
South Division	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <i>Tucuman</i> — <i>Rio de la Plata</i> — </div>	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <i>St. Jago</i> <i>Buenos Ayres, W. Lon.</i> 60. S. Lat. 36. </div>

Rivers.] The chief Rivers are, 1. *Paragua*, which rises out of the Lake *Xaraya*, in 15 Deg. S. Lat. and, running almost South, unites its Waters with the *Uragua* in 34 Deg. after which it receives the River of *Plate*, by which Name the united Streams are called, falling into the *Atlantic Ocean* below *Buenos Ayres*. *Parana* River also rises in the North, and falls into the *Paragua* in 28 Deg. S. Lat. These Rivers, rising within the Tropick of *Capricorn*, overflow the level Country, and render it as fruitful as the *Nile* does *Egypt*.

Seas, Capes, Bays and Lakes.] The only Sea that borders upon *La Plata* is the *Atlantic Ocean* : The principal Bay is that at the Mouth of the River *Plata*, on which stands the Capital City of *Buenos Ayres* ; and Cape *St. Antonio*, at the Entrance of that Bay, is the only Promontory. This Country abounds in Lakes ; *Xaraya* is the largest, out of which the great River *Paragua* rises. There is another named *Caracoroës*, situate in 30 Degrees S. Lat. 100 Miles long ; and a Third called *Venoras*, in 31 Degrees S. Lat.

Face of the Country.] It consists of extensive Plains, 300 Leagues over, except on the East, where it is separated by high Mountains from

from *Brazil*; and on the West are the *Andes*, which separate it from *Peru* and *Chili*.

Buenos Ayres, the chief Town, is situate on the South-Side of the River *Plate*, fifty Leagues within the Mouth of it, W. Lon. 60. S. Lat. 36. and is seven Leagues broad at this City.

This is one of the most considerable Port Towns in *South America*, for there we meet with the Merchandize of *Europe* and *Peru*: And from hence great Part of the Treasure of *Chili* and *Peru* is exported to *Europe*; hither also Part of the *Negroes* were sent, by the *Affiento* Contract with *Great Britain*.

Assumption is situate in 25 Deg. S. Lat. near the Confluence of the Rivers *La Plata* and *Paragua*.

The Natives lived in Tents, and led a wandering Life like the *Tartars*, when the *Spaniards* arrived here.

The *Spanish* Jesuits are Sovereigns of the Country between the River *Paragua* and *Brazil*, being a most desirable Climate, and one of the most fruitful Countries in the World.

The *Spaniards* first discovered this Country, sailing up the River *La Plata*, Anno 1515; and founded the Town of *Buenos Ayres* in 1535.

Persons and Habits.] The Natives are of a moderate Stature and well proportioned, their Faces flat, and rather round than oval; their Complexion Olive, and they have long back Hair, as strong as Horse Hair: They formerly wore the Skin of some Beast over their Shoulders as a Mantle, and another about their Waist, but now conform to the *Spanish* Fashions.

Genius.] They are a brave People, but lazy and indolent, and dull at Invention, but imitate any Thing almost, and are become excellent Mechanicks since the *Europeans* have furnished them with Patterns.

Marriages.] These *Indians* anciently allowed of Poligamy and Concubinage, and the greatest Objection they had to Christianity was, the Fathers confining one Man to one Woman: The Jesuits now oblige them to marry when the Man is Sixteen, and the Woman Fourteen. Here the Woman, in a Manner, courts the Man; for she goes to the Missionary when she sees a Fellow she likes, and acquaints him with her Passion; whereupon the Missionary sends for the Man, and proposes the Matter to him; which, if he approves, the Match is made, and they receive the Blessing of the Priest.

Religion.] The original Inhabitants worshiped the Sun, Moon, and Stars, Thunder and Lightning. They worshiped also Groves, Rivers, and Animals; but the Jesuits relate, that they have now made good Catholics of them.

AMAZONIA.

Situation and Extent.

Between	{ 50 and 70 }	E. Lon.	{ 1200 Miles in Length.
Between	{ 1 and 15 }	N. Lat. S. Lat.	
		Being	{ 960 Miles in Breadth.

Boundaries.] **B**OUNDED by *Terra-firma* on the North; by *Brasil* and the *Atlantic Ocean* on the East; by another Part of *Brasil* and *La Plata* on the South; and by *Peru* on the West.

Name.] This Country obtain'd the Name of *Amazonia* from *Orellana*, who sailing down the great River which runs cross this Country, and seeing Women on the Banks with Arms in their Hands, which they carried only to ease their Husbands, as they do the Baggage in all their Expeditions, he gave them the Name of *Amazons*.

Rivers.] The River of *Amazon* is one of the largest Rivers of the World, rises in *Quitto*, almost under the Equator, in 76 Degrees of Western Longitude, and running South-east till it joins the River *Xanxa*, continues its Course almost due East in South Latitude 4 Degrees, for upwards of 1500 Miles, when turning towards the North, it discharges itself by several Channels, almost under the Equator, into the *Atlantic Ocean*. It being computed that with all its Turnings and Windings it runs near 5000 Miles, and is generally two or three Leagues broad; but in the rainy Season it overflows the Country, and at the Mouth is above 150 Miles broad, and 500 Leagues from the Mouth it is 30 or 40 Fathom deep; there are near 200 Rivers which fall into it on the North or South.

Air.] The Air is cooler here than could be expected so near the Equator, which proceeds from the heavy Rains that occasion the numerous Rivers to overflow their Banks one half of the Year, and from the cloudy Weather and the Shortness of the Days, which never exceed twelve Hours. A brisk easterly Wind also cools the Air, which blows from the *Atlantic Ocean* quite through the Country, so strong, that Vessels are thereby enabled to sail against the Stream, and perform a Voyage almost as soon up the River *Amazon*, as down it, which is a Voyage of eight or ten Months. Here are terrible Storms of Thunder and Lightning during the Time of the Rains. Their fair Season is when the Sun is at the greatest Distance from them, and their wet Weather when the Sun is Vertical, or near it, as it is about the Vernal and Autumnal Equinox.

Produce.]

Produce.] The Trees of this Country are all Ever-greens, and they have Fruits, Flowers, and Herbage all the Year round. Their Fruits are Coco-nuts, Anana's, or Pine Apples, Guava's, Banava's, and such other Fruits as grow within the Tropicks. Their Forest Trees are Cedar, Brasil-wood, Oak, Ebony, Log-wood, Iron-wood, and many Sorts of Dying Woods; and they have the Canela, or Cinamon as some call it, because it has a Bark which something resembles Spice. They have *Indian* Corn, and the Cassavi Root, of which they make Bread. The Country also produces Cotton, Sugar, Yams, Potatoes, and Sarsaparilla.

Manufactures.] They spin and weave themselves Cotton Garments. The Materials of their Houses are Wood, Thatch and Clay.

Buildings.] They build no higher than the Ground Floor, and usually upon an Eminence out of the Way of the Flood, but not far from some River.

Government.] The Banks of every River almost are inhabited by a different People, govern'd by their respective Caciques, or Sovereigns, who are distinguish'd from their Subjects by Coronets of beautiful Feathers.

Arms and Wars.] Their Arms are Bows, Arrows, and Spears; and they engage their Enemies frequently on the Water as well as the Land, though they have no better Vessels than Canoes, which are only great Trees made hollow.

Persons and Habits.] The Natives are of the usual Stature, have tawny Complexions, good Features, long black Hair, and black Eyes. Sometimes wear Mantles made of the Skins of Beasts, but generally go naked.

They are a humane hospitable People, have a Genius for Painting, and make good Mechanicks.

Women.] They allow of Poligamy, or a Plurality of Wives and Concubines. And the Women here, as in other *American* Nations, do the most laborious Works.

Religion.] They worship the Images of their ancient Heroes, or subordinate Deities, and carry their Gods with them in their Expeditions; but we hear of no Temples or Orders of Priests among them.

Revolutions and memorable Events.

IT is very uncertain who were the original Inhabitants of this Country; the first Notices the *Europeans* had of it were from the *Spaniards* and *Portuguese*, who were sent to make Discoveries up and down the River of *Amazon*, which was not till after the Conquest of *Peru* was compleated.

Gonzalo Pizarro, Brother of the Marquis who conquer'd *Peru*, accidentally discovered this River in the Year 1540, and being inform'd that it pass'd through a Country well replenish'd with Gold,

he determin'd to search out the Course of it, for which Purpose he assembled 340 Veteran *Spanish* Soldiers, Horse and Foot, and four thousand *Indians*, to carry his Ammunition, Provision and Baggage, with whom he set out from *Quitto*, which lies near the Equinoctial, but was much incommoded by continual Rains, and a flooded Country, until he came to the Mountains of the *Andes*, which were cover'd with Snow, and so excessive cold, that he lost many of his *Indians* by the Severity of the Weather: Several *Spaniards* also perished by the Hardships they underwent, and for want of Provisions in the Desert Countries they pass'd through; and the Bogs, Lakes, and Morasses, with which the Country abounded, much retarded their March by Land. They built a Brigantine, which enabled them to cross the River, and avoid the Impediments they met with on that Side where they were. After which *Orellana* was made Captain of the Brigantine, and Fifty Men being put on Board of it, *Pizarro* ordered them to sail down the River in Search of Provisions, and return to him again as soon as possible; but *Orellana*, instead of pursuing his Orders, continued his Voyage down the River, and left *Pizarro* and the People with him to disengage themselves from the Difficulties they were in as well as they could. *Pizarro* having long waited for *Orellana* in vain, returned with the few People he had left to *Quitto* in *Peru*; for in this Expedition all the 4000 *Indians* perished, and but 80 *Spaniards* remain'd alive of 340 he carried out.

In the mean Time *Orellana* continued his Voyage to the Mouth of the River, where having built a more commodious Brigantine, he entered the *Atlantic* Ocean, and sail'd to the Island of *Trinity* on the Coast of *Caribbiana*; from whence he went to *Spain*, and giving that Court an Account of the great Discoveries he had made, he obtain'd a Commission for the Conquest of that Country, to which he had given the Name of *Amazonia*, and being join'd by five hundred Volunteers, most of them young Gentlemen, he arriv'd in the Mouth of the River *Amazon* in the Year 1554, but met with so many Difficulties before he had sail'd a hundred Leagues up the River, that he abandoned the Enterprize, and died in his Return to *Spain*. Several other Adventurers sail'd from *Peru* down this River afterwards; And *Texeira*, a *Portuguese*, by the Help of the easterly Wind, sail'd up the River from *Paria* in *Brasil* to *Peru*, and down again, in the Years 1637 and 1638; but no Gold being found in this Country as they expected, neither the *Spaniards* or *Portuguese*, or any other *European* Nation, have thought it worth while to leave any Colonies here; but the *Indians* of *Amazonia* still remain a free People, not subject to any foreign Dominion.

Spanish ISLANDS in AMERICA.

CUBA.

Situation.] *CUBA* is situate in the *Atlantic* or *American* Ocean, between 74 and 87 Degrees W. Lon. and between 20 and 23 Degrees N. Lat. upwards of 800 Miles long from E. to W. and 70 Miles broad.

Face of the Country.] A Chain of Hills runs through the Middle of the Island, but the Land near the Coast is generally a level Champaign Country, well watered with Rivulets, and flooded in the rainy Season, when the Sun is vertical; but there are scarce any navigable Rivers, as they run so short a Course from the Hills into the Sea. There are several good Harbours in the Island, the Chief whereof are those of *St. Jago*, towards the East End of the Island; *Cumberland Harbour*, further East; and the *Havanna*, at the N. W. Part of the Island. The chief Towns are,

1. *St. Jago*, W. Lon. 76-30. Lat. 20, strongly situated and well fortified, the Capital of the Island; but neither very populous nor rich at present.

2. The *Havanna*, W. Lon. 84. Lat. 23, a secure, capacious Harbour of difficult Access, where the Galleons from *Carthagen*a and *Vera Cruz* rendezvous on their Return to *Spain*; here the Governor, the Bishop of *St. Jago*, and most of the People of Distinction in the Island, reside.

3. *Baracoa*, situate on the N. E. Coast of the Island, has a good Harbour for small Vessels.

4. *Porto del Principe*, situate also on the N. Coast, 300 Miles East of the *Havanna*.

5. *Santa Cruz*, situate on the N. Coast, 30 Miles East of the *Havanna*.

Produce.] This Island produces the same Animals as the Continent, under the same Parallel; the Hills are pretty well planted with Timber.

The Soil produces Maize, Cassavi-root, Tobacco, Sugar, Hides, Cotton, Indigo, Ginger, Aloes, and Long-Pepper; but *European* Wheat, Hemp, or Flax, do not thrive here any more than their Vines.

HISPANIOLA.

Situation.] **H**ispaniola is situate in the *Atlantic* or *American* Ocean, between 67 and 74 Degrees W. Lon. and between 18 and 20 Degrees N. Lat. upwards of 400 Miles long, and 120 broad; 50 Miles East of *Cuba*, and 70 E. of *Jamaica*, and 300 Miles N. of *Terra-firma*; sometimes called *St. Domingo*, from its Capital.

In the Middle of the Country are Mountains well planted with Forest-trees; and other mountainous, barren Rocks, in which were formerly Gold Mines.

Produce.] The rest of the Country consists of fine fruitful Plains, which produce Sugar, Cotton, Indigo, Tobacco, Maize, and Cassavi-root; and the *European* Cattle are so multiplied, that they run wild in the Woods, and are hunted for their Hides and Tallow.

This Island is now divided between the *Spaniards* and the *French*; the *Spaniards* possessing most of the Southern Shores, and the *French* the North and West.

Towns.] The chief Towns are, 1. *St. Domingo*, Capital of the *Spanish Settlements*, situate on a spacious Harbour on the South Side of the Island, W. Lon. 70 Degrees, N. Lat. 18. the most ancient Royal Audience in *N. America*, and Seat of the Governor; the Inhabitants a Mixture of *Europeans, Creols, Mulatto's, Mestees, and Negroes*; not a sixth Part *Spaniards*, founded by *Bartholomew Columbus*, Brother to the Admiral, in 1504.

2. *Conception de la Vega*, 25 Leagues North of *St. Domingo*, founded by *Columbus*, from whence he had the Title of Duke *De la Vega*.

The chief Towns belonging to the *French* in *Hispaniola*, are,

1. *Petit Guava's*, W. Lon. 76 Degrees, N. Lat. 18-5. a Port Town, situate on a Bay at the West End of the Island.

2. *Logane*, another Port Town, situate on the same Bay.

3. *Port Lewis*, a good Harbour on the South-West Part of the Island.

4. *Cape Francis*, the most easterly Settlement of the *French* on the North Shore.

Porto Rico, is situate between 64 and 66 Degrees W. Lon. and in 18 N. Lat. about 120 Miles long, and 60 broad. This Island consists of little fruitful Hills and Vallies, and produces the same Fruits as the former Islands, and is equally unhealthful in the rainy Season.

The Town of *Porto Rico*, or *St. John*, is situate in 65 Degrees W. Lon. 18 N. Lat. in a little Island on the North Side of the Main, forming a capacious Harbour, and joined to the chief Island by a Causey, and defended by Forts and Batteries, which render the Town inaccessible.

The *Virgin Islands*, situate on the East Side of *Porto Rico*, are exceeding small.

The Island of *Trinidad* is situate in the *Atlantic Ocean*, between 60 and 61 Degrees W. Lon. and between 10 and 11 N. Lat. 90 Miles long, and 60 broad; separated from the Continent of *Andalusia*, in *Terra-firma*, by the narrow Strait of *Boco del Drago*, 80 Miles N. W. of the River *Oronoque*; an unhealthful, but fruitful Soil, producing Sugar, Tobacco, Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, and *Indian Corn*.

Margaretta is situate in 64 Degrees W. Lon. and 11-30 N. Lat. 60 Miles N. of the Continent of *Terra-firma*, and 200 W. of *Trinity*, being 50 Miles long, and 24 broad; there is very little Wood or Water in this Island.

The principal Islands belonging to *Spain*, in the *Pacific Ocean*, are, *Chilce*, on the Coast of *Chili*, and those in the Bay of *Panama*, called the *Kings*, or *Pearl Islands*; *Juan Fernando*, situate in the *Pacific Ocean*, 300 Miles West of *Chili* in *America*, W. Lon. 83. S. Lat. 33 Degrees.

Gallipage's Islands situate in the *Pacific Ocean*, under the Equator, 400 Miles W. of *Peru*, between 85 and 90 Degrees W. Lon.

Golden Island, *Ile of Pines*, *Samballas* Islands, and *Bastimentos* near *Porto Bello*, in *Terra-firma*.

Dominions of PORTUGAL, in South America.

B R A Z I L.

Situation and Extent.

Between { 35 and 60 } W. Lon } 2500 Miles in Length.
 Between { the Equator and 35 } S. Lat. } Being { 700 Miles in Breadth.

Boundaries.] B O U N D E D by the Mouth of the River *Amazon*, and the *Atlantic Ocean*, on the North ; by the same Ocean on the East ; by the Mouth of the River *Plata*, South ; and by a Chain of Mountains, which divide it from *Spanish America*, and the Country of *Amazons*, on the West.

Divisions.	Subdivisions.	Chief Towns.
North Division contains the Captainships of —	1. <i>Para</i> —	<i>Para</i> , or <i>Belim</i>
	2. <i>Marignan</i> —	<i>St. Lewis</i>
	3. <i>Siara</i> —	<i>Siara</i>
	4. <i>Petagues</i> —	<i>St. Luc</i>
	5. <i>Rio-grande</i> —	<i>Tignares</i>
	6. <i>Payraba</i> —	<i>Payraba</i>
	7. <i>Tamara</i> —	<i>Tamara</i>
	8. <i>Pernambuca</i> —	<i>Olinda</i> .
Middle Division contains the Captainships of —	9. <i>Seregippe</i> —	<i>Seregippe</i>
	10. <i>Bahia</i> , or the Bay of <i>All Saints</i> —	<i>St. Salvador</i> , W. Lon. 40. S. Lat. 12.
	11. <i>Ilheos</i> —	<i>Paya</i>
	12. <i>Porto Seguro</i> —	<i>Porto Seguro</i>
	13. <i>Spirito Sancto</i> —	<i>Spirito Sancto</i> .
Southern Division contains the Captainships of —	14. <i>Rio Janeiro</i> —	<i>St. Sebastian</i> , W. Lon. 44. S. Lat. 23.
	15. <i>St. Vincent</i> —	<i>St. Vincent</i>
	16. <i>Del Rey</i> —	<i>St. Salvador</i> .

There are some small Islands on the Coast of *Brasil*, where Ships touch sometimes for Provisions in their Voyage to the *South-Seas* ; particularly, 1. *Fernando*, in 3 Degrees S. Lat. 2. *St. Barbara*, in 18 Degrees S. Lat. and, 3. *St. Katharine's*, in 28 Degrees S. Lat.

Rivers.] The principal Rivers are, 1. *Siara*, which gives Name to a Province. It runs from the S. W. to the N. E. and falls into the *Atlantic Ocean* in 4 Deg. odd Min. S. Lat. near the Town of *Siara*. 2. *Rio-grande*, which gives Name to a Province ; runs from W. to E. and falls into the same Ocean in 5 Degrees odd Minutes S. Lat. 3. *Paraiba* River, which runs from W. to E. and divides the Province

Province of *Payraba* in two equal Parts, falling into the Sea in 6 Degrees odd Minutes S. Lat. 4. *Tamara* River, which runs parallel to the last, and falls into the Sea at the Town of *Tamara*. 5. *Rio Real*, which falls into the Sea a little North of the Bay of *All Saints*. 6. *Rio St. Antonio*, which divides the Province of *Ilheos* from *Seguro*, and falls into the Sea in 16 Degrees S. Lat. 7. *Ilheos* River, which runs Parallel to the last River, and falls into the Sea near the Town of *Ilheos*, in 15 Degrees S. Lat. 8. *Rio Dolce*, which falls into the Sea in 20 Degrees S. Lat. There are also three Rivers which run near and parallel to it, viz. The River of *Crocodiles*, the *Alequa*, and *St. Michael*. 9. *Pariba* River runs through the Province of *Spirito Santo*, and falls into the Ocean in 22 Degrees odd Minutes S. Lat. 10. *Rio Janeiro* runs through the Province to which it gives its Name, and falls into the Ocean in $23\frac{1}{2}$ Degrees of S. Lat. 11. The Mouth of the River of *Plata*, which makes the Southern Boundary of this Province.

Seas, Bays and Harbours, Capes, or Promontories.] The Atlantic Ocean washes the Coast of *Brasil* on the North-East and South for three thousand Miles and upwards, wherein are several fine Bays and Harbours, 1. The Harbour of *Pernambuco*, or the *Recief*, in 7 Degrees 30 Minutes S. Lat. 2. The Harbour or Bay of *All Saints*, in 13 Degrees odd Minutes S. Lat. 3. The Harbour of *Porto Seguro*, in $16\frac{1}{2}$ Degrees of S. Lat. 4. The Port and Harbour of *Rio Janeiro*, in 23 Degrees S. Lat. 5. The Port of *St. Vincent*, in 25 Degrees S. Lat. 6. The Harbour of *St. Gabriel*; and, 7. The Port of *St. Salvador*, on the North Shore of the River *La Plata*, near the Entrance of it.

The principal Capes are, 1. *Cape Roque*, in 4 Degrees odd Minutes S. Lat. 2. *Cape St. Augustin*, in 8 Degrees S. Lat. 3. *Cape Frio*, in 23 Degrees S. Lat. and, 4. *Cape St. Mary*, in 34 Degrees S. Lat. the most Southerly Promontory of *Brasil*.

Travelling.] The Way of Travelling in this Country is in Hammocks fastened to Poles, and carried by Slaves upon their Shoulders.

Name.] The Portuguese, who first discovered *Brasil*, gave it the Name of the *Holy Cross*, but it afterwards obtained the Name of *Brasil* (by which it is now universally known) from the *Brasil* Wood which grows here.

Face of the Country.] As to the Face of the Country, the Land is rather low than high near the Coast, but exceeding pleasant, being chequered (according to *Dampier's* Expression) with Woods and Savannahs, or Meadow Grounds, and the Trees for the most Part Ever-greens; but on the West Side of it, far within Land, are high Mountains, which separate it from the Spanish Province of *La Plata*, and in these are innumerable Springs and Lakes, from whence issue Abundance of Rivers that fall into the great Rivers *Amazon* and *La Plata*, or run cross the Country from West to East, and

and fall into the *Atlantic Ocean*; which last are very numerous, and of great Use to the *Portuguese* in turning their Sugar-Mills.

Seasons.] As to the North of *Brasil*, which lies almost under the Equator, this, like other Countries in the like Situation, is subject to great Rains and variable Winds; particularly in the Months of *March* and *September*, when they have such Deluges of Rain, with Storms and Tornadoes, that the Country is overflowed, and the Air unhealthful.

As to the more Southern Provinces of *Brasil*, there is no Country between the Tropics where the Heats are more tolerable, or the Air more healthful than this, being constantly refreshed with Breezes from the Sea, and abounding in Lakes and Rivers, which annually overflow their Banks; and in the inland Part of the Country the Winds from the Mountains are still cooler than those that blow from the Ocean.

Animals. and Produce.] The Beasts that were found in this Country were the same with those already described in *Mexico* and *Peru*.

Their Fowls are the same also as in *Peru*.

The Sugar of this Country is much better than that we bring Home from our Plantations, for all the Sugar that is made here is clayed, which makes it whiter and finer than our *Muscovado*, as we call our unrefined Sugar.

Trade.] The Ships that use the *Guinea Trade*, carry out from thence Rum, Sugar, the Cotton-Cloths of *St. Jago*, Beads, &c. and bring in Return, Gold, Ivory, and Slaves, making very good Returns.

The small Craft that belong to *Rio Janeiro*, are chiefly employed in carrying *European Goods* from *Bahia*, the Center of the *Brasilian Trade*, to other Places on this Coast, bringing back hither Sugar, Tobacco, &c. They are sailed chiefly with *Negroes* Slaves, and about *Christmas*, these are mostly employed in Whale-killing, for about that Time of the Year a Species of Whales are very numerous on this Coast: They come also into the Harbours and inland Lakes, where the Seamen go out and kill them; the Fat or Blubber is boiled to Oil; the Lean is eaten by the Slaves and poor People.

The Bay and River of *Rio Janeiro* are now resorted to by the *Portuguese*, as much as any Part of *Brasil*, on Account of the Gold and Diamonds that have been discovered in the Mountains to the Westward of this and the neighbouring Province of *St. Vincent*; these have occasioned the building and peopling the Banks of the River *Janeiro*, more than any Part of *Brasil*.

Government.] The Natives do not live without Government; they have Kings in their respective Territories, who administer Justice according to the Custom of their several Countries, though they have no written Laws; and where one Man has injured another, he is obliged to make him Satisfaction in Kind, if it be possible; and no People are more hospitable to Strangers than the *Brasilians* are;

are ; so far are they from murdering and devouring Foreigners, even by the Relation of those very *Portuguese* that have represented them as Cannibals.

Natives.] The *Portuguese* and *Dutch* Writers give the Name of *Tapuyers* to the Natives who inhabit the North Part of *Brasil*, and the Name of *Tupinamboys* to those who dwell in the South of it.

Persons and Habits.] The *Tapuyers* are Men of a good Stature, (but not the Head and Shoulders taller than *Dutchmen*, as some have related) and as they inhabit a hot Climate, almost under the Equator, are of a dark Copper Colour, their Hair black, and hanging over their Shoulders ; but they suffer no Hair on their Bodies or Faces, and go almost naked ; the Women concealing their *Pudenda* with Leaves, like their Mother *Eve* : The Men have a Cap, or Coronet of Feathers, but I don't perceive the Women have any Covering on their Heads but their Hair.

Ornaments.] Their Ornaments are glittering Stones hung upon their Lips, or Nostrils, and Bracelets of Feathers about their Arms.

The *Tupinamboys*, who inhabit the South of *Brasil*, are of a moderate Stature, and not so dark a Complexion as their Northern Neighbours, who lie nearer the Line ; but neither the one nor the other are so black as the *Africans* are, who lie under the same Parallel ; it having been observed already, that there were no *Negroes* in *America* till they were transported thither by the *Spaniards* and *Portuguese*. The *Tupinamboys* however resemble the *Africans* in their flat Noses, which are not natural, but made so in their Infancy.

The present Inhabitants of *Brasil* are, 1. *Portuguese* ; 2. *Crioli* ; 3. *Mestees* ; 4. *Negroes* ; and, 5. *Brasilians*. The *Portuguese* of *Europe*, who are the Governors, are the fewest in Number : The *Crioli*, or those born of *Portuguese* Parents in *Brasil*, are more numerous ; and the *Mestees*, or mingled Breed, still more numerous than either.

As to the native *Brasilians*, they are partly Freemen and partly Slaves ; but the *Negro* Slaves are much more valued than the *Brasilians*, being of more robust Constitutions, and fitter for Labour ; nor are the *Brasilians* now very numerous ; for the *Portuguese* on their Invasion of this Country, like the *Spaniards*, destroyed the unfortunate Natives by all the cruel Ways they could invent, insomuch that of an hundred thousand Men they found in the small Province of *Savigippe* (if we may credit the *Dutch* Writers) they reduced them in a few Years to four or five hundred Men.

Religion.] As to Religion, the *Portuguese* will not allow the *Brasilians* any ; and yet they tell us they have Priests, and believe a future State of Rewards and Punishments ; that the Brave go to *Elysium* or Paradise, and mean, and cowardly Souls, to a Place of Torment.

The same Authors admit, that their Priests direct them to bring their Offerings to them, and assure them on their doing this, that those

those invisible Beings who give them Food, and all the good Things they enjoy, will prosper their Affairs; and if they neglect this, they must expect some dreadful Calamity will overtake them; and that accordingly the People bring them such Fruits as they apprehend will be most acceptable.

As to their having no Temples, perhaps they look upon the Heaven over their Heads to be the only proper Temple to adore the great Creator in, or at least most proper to adore the Sun, Moon, and Stars, if they worship them as Gods, as some relate.

Revolutions and memorable Events.

THE *Portuguese* discovered this Country in the Year 1500, but did not plant it till the Year 1549, when they fixed themselves at the Bay of *All Saints*, and built the City of *St. Salvador*; the *French* also made some Attempts to plant Colonies on this Coast, but were driven from thence by the *Portuguese*, who remained in *Brasil* almost without a Rival, till the Year 1623; but being then under the Dominion of the King of *Spain*, with whom the *United Provinces* were at War, the *Dutch West-India Company* invaded *Brasil*, and subdued the Northern Provinces.

They also sent a Squadron to the Coast of *Africa*, and took from them the important Fort of *Del Mina*, the strongest Fortrefs on the *Guinea Coast*, which the *Hollanders* are in Possession of at this Day.

But the *Dutch* were entirely driven out of *Brasil* in the Year 1654; however the *West-India Company* still continuing their Pretensions to *Brasil*, and committing Depredations on the *Portuguese* at Sea, the latter agreed, in 1661, to pay the *Dutch* eight Tuns of Gold to relinquish their Interest in that Country; which was accepted, and the *Portuguese* have remained in peaceable Possession of all *Brasil*, from that Day to this.



BRITISH AMERICA.

The British Dominions in America may be divided into,
1. Those on the Continent. 2. The Islands.

The British Dominions on the Continent.

Situation and Extent.

Between	{	60 and 100	{	W. Lon	} Being {	2000 Miles in Length.
Between	{	30 and 70	{	N. Lat.		1600 Miles in Breadth.

Boundaries.]

Boundaries.] BOUNDED by the *Frozen Ocean*, on the North; by the *Atlantic Ocean*, East; by *Florida*, South; and by unknown Lands, on the West.

Divisions.	Provinces.	Chief Towns.
The North Division consists of	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>New Britain, or Eskimaux</i> 2. <i>British Canada</i> 3. <i>Nova Scotia</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Rupert's Fort</i> <i>Port Nelson, Churchill</i> <i>Annapolis, Halifax.</i>
The Middle Division of	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. <i>New England</i> 5. <i>New York</i> 6. <i>The Jerseys</i> 7. <i>Pensylvania</i> 8. <i>Maryland</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Boston</i> <i>York</i> <i>Burlington</i> <i>Philadelphia</i> <i>Annapolis.</i>
The South Division of	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. <i>Virginia</i> 10. <i>North Carolina</i> 11. <i>South Carolina</i> 12. <i>Georgia</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>James Town, W. Lon.</i> 76-30. N. Lat 37-30. <i>Williamsburg</i> <i>Charles Town</i> <i>Savannah</i> <i>Frederica.</i>

New Britain or Eskimaux, and British Canada, comprehending Hudson's Bay.

Situation and Extent.

Between	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 60 \\ \text{and} \\ 100 \end{array} \right\}$	W. Lon	Being	1600 Miles in Length.
Between	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 50 \\ \text{and} \\ 70 \end{array} \right\}$	N. Lat.		1200 Miles in Breadth.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED by unknown Lands about the Pole, on the North; by the *Atlantic Ocean* and *Baffin's Bay*, E. by the Bay and River of *St. Lawrence* and *French Canada*, on the S. and by unknown Lands, on the West.

If we should extend it as far as our Mariners have discovered to the North, we might make a Line drawn through $81\frac{1}{2}$ Degrees the Northern Boundary, for Capt. *Hudson* sail'd as high as $81\frac{1}{2}$, in the Year 1607, and Capt. *Baffin* as far in the Years 1623 and 1624.

Mountains.] There are very high Mountains in the North, which being perpetually covered with Snow, and the Wind blowing from thence three Fourths of the Year, is one Occasion of that excessive Cold

Cold which is found on this Continent, beyond any Thing that has been known on the Eastern Continent, under the same Parallels of Latitude.

Rivers.] The chief Rivers are, *Black River*, *Rupert River*, *Albany* or *Chickewam River*, *Moose River*, *Severn River*, *Nelson River*, *Berray River*, *Mercour River*, and *Munks River*.

The chief Seas, Bays, Straits and Capes.] The only Seas that border on these Countries are the *Atlantic Ocean*, and that extensive Sea called *Hudson's Bay*, in which are many other lesser Bays, as *James Bay*, *Button's Bay*, *Baffin's Bay*, *Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome*, and the Ports or Bays of *Rupert*, *Albany*, *Port Nelson*, *Brigg's Bay*, *Port Churchill*, and *Cumberland Bay*. *Port Nelson* is situate in 91 Degrees of W. Lon. and 57 Degrees of N. Lat. *Churchill* is situate in 95 Degrees W. Lon. and 60 Degrees N. Lat.

The chief Bays in *New Britain* are, *Eskimaux*, *Holdwith-bope*, and *Philippeaux*.

The Straits are those of *Hudson*, *Davis*, and *Bellisle*.

The chief Capes or Promontories are, *Cape Charles* on the Strait of *Bellisle*, *Cape Desire* at the Entrance of *Hudson's Strait*, *Cape Henry*, *Cape James*, and *Cape Worsenham* near the Entrance of *Hudson's Bay*, *Cape Henrietta Maria* on the S. W. Part of the Bay, *Cape Comfort* and *Cape Assumption* on the North Part of the Bay.

Lakes, &c.] There are innumerable Lakes, Bogs, and Morasses, all over this Country, which, being covered with Ice and Snow great Part of the Year, make the Air excessive cold, especially when the Wind fits N. W. It seems to be as cold in 52 Degrees of N. Lat. on the Western Continent, as it is on the Eastern Continent in 62.

Settlements.] The principal Settlements belonging to the *English Hudson's Bay Company* at present are, *Churchill*, *Nelson*, *New Severn*, and *Albany*, on the West Side of *Hudson's Bay*. They had formerly *Fort Charles*, *Fort Rupert*, and several more at the Bottom of the Bay, which they seem to have abandoned to the *French*, though this Country is, in Reality, Part of the *English Territories*, and would yield them as large a Quantity of Furs and Skins, as the more Northern Countries.

Soil and Produce.] The Lands near the South End or Bottom of the Bay, produce large Timber and Plenty of Herbage, and 'tis presumed would produce Corn, if it was cultivated; but towards the North, there are very few Vegetables.

The Country about *Fort Nelson* is a low marshy Soil, producing Juniper, Birch, Poplar, and small Wood of the Spruce or Fir Kind, and the Surface produces chiefly Moss; neither Corn or Pasture is to be expected in the North, where the Earth, even in Summer, remains frozen six Feet deep, and the Mountains are perpetually covered with Snow. The Soil of *New Britain*, or the Eastern Shore of *Eskimaux* is much the same as that on the Western Side of the Bay,

Bay, under the same Parallels : The North Part of *Eskimaux* is usually called *Terra de Labrador*.

Animals and Food.] Their Animals are, the Moose Deer or Elk, Stags, Rein Deer, Bears, Tygers, Buffaloes, Wolves, Foxes, Beavers, Otters, Lynx's, Martins, Squirrels, Ermins, Wild Cats and Hares.

Of the Feathered Kind, they have Geese, Bustards, Ducks, Partridges, and all Manner of Wild Fowl.

Of Fish, there are Whales, Morfes, Seals, Cod Fish, and a White Fish preferable to Herrings ; and in their Rivers and Fresh Waters, Pike, Perch, Carp and Trout. Their Foxes, Hares and Partridges turn White in the Winter ; their Partridges are as large as Hens. There have been taken at Port *Nelson*, at one Season, 90,000 Partridges, and 25,000 Hares.

The Food of the *Indians* is chiefly what they take in Hunting or Fishing.

The *English* kill Beef, Pork, Mutton, and Venison, at the Beginning of the Winter. These are preserved by the Frost six or seven Months free from Putrefaction : Also Geese, Partridges, and other Fowls, killed at the same Time, are hung up with their Feathers on, and their Guts in, and hold good all the Winter. In Lakes and standing Waters, which are not ten Foot, the Water is frozen to the Bottom, and the Fish killed ; but in Waters of greater Depth, and Rivers near the Sea, the Fish are caught all the Winter, by cutting Holes in the Ice, to which they come for Air.

As soon as they are taken out of the Water, they are immediately frozen and stiff, but may be thaw'd again by being immersed in cold Water.

And thus it is that People thaw and freshen their Salt Provisions here ; they let down the Meat through a Hole in the Ice into the Water, and in a little Time it becomes soft and pliable, as if it never was frozen, and eats very well ; whereas, if you roast or boil it while it is frozen, it will be spoiled, and eat as if it was rotten.

There is no Want of Food in *Hudson's Bay*, at any Time of the Year. In *April* come the Geese, Bustards and Ducks, of which they kill as many as they please. About the same Time they take great Numbers of Rein Deer, and these do not return to the North till *July* or *August*. In Summer also they take Pike, Trout and Carp, and a White Fish like a Herring ; and in the Beginning of Winter, all Manner of Wild Fowl return again.

Traffick.] There come down usually to Port *Nelson*, every Season, to trade with the *English*, a thousand Men, and some *Indian* Women, in about 600 Canoes : They come from far distant Countries, and are much delayed in their Voyages, by being obliged to go on Shore every Day to hunt for Provisions ; for their Canoes are so small, holding only two Men and a Pack of a hundred Beaver Skins, that they cannot carry much Provision with them ; and they are so discouraged by the high Price the Company set upon the *European* Goods, that if it were not for the Necessity they are under of having

Guns,

Guns, Powder and Shot, Hatchets and other Iron Tools for Hunting, with Tobacco, Brandy, and Paint, they would not go down to the Factory at all: They leave great Numbers of Furs and Skins behind them. A good *Indian* Hunter can kill 600 Beavers in a Season, though he brings down but 100. The Beaver's chief Food is the Bark of the Poplar, Sallows and Alders, and of most other Trees that have not a resinous Juice. They cut down Trees, and build Houses in Ponds and Lakes, for their Security and for the Conveniency of catching Fish; They eat also a large Root which grows in Fens. The Beavers breed once a Year, and have from ten to fifteen at a Litter. The *Indians* sometimes empty their Pond, and take a whole Lodge of them, only leaving a Pair or two to breed, whereby the Pond is stocked again in two or three Years.

When the *Indians* came to the Factory in *June* 1742, they could get but a Pound of Gunpowder for four Beavers Skins, a Pound of Shot for one Beaver, an Ell of coarse Cloth for Fifteen, a Blanket for Twelve, two Fish-hooks or three Flints for one, a Gun for 25 Skins, a Pistol for Ten, a Hat with a White Lace for Seven, an Ax for Four, a Hedging Bill for One, a Gallon of Brandy for Four, a check'd Shirt for Seven: All which were sold at that monstrous Profit of 2000 *per Cent.* Notwithstanding which Discouragement, the *Indians* brought down to Port *Nelson* that Season, 50,000 Beaver Skins, and 9000 Martins, these Beaver Skins being worth 5 or 6 s. a Pound; whereas those the *English* purchase at *New York* are not worth above 3 s. and 6 d. a Pound.

Besides these Skins, the *Indians*, the same Year 1742, brought to the Factory at *Churchill* 20,000 Beavers Skins.

As to the Trade on the Eastern and Southern Shores, the Company have in a Manner abandoned it, and suffer the *French* to run away with it, though this Country was confirmed to *Great-Britain* by the Peace of *Utrecht*, Anno 1714. If the Trade was laid open, and the Southern and Eastern Countries settled, we might regain that Trade and vastly increase it, by furnishing the Natives with Woollen Goods, Iron Tools, Guns, &c. at reasonable Rates. The Number of Hunters would increase, and we should bring home four Times as many Furs, and other valuable Skins, as we do now. By increasing our Settlements to the Southward, in the Bottom of the Bay, we should make the Natives our Friends; being able to afford our Goods cheaper than the *French* can, we might force the *French* out of the Trade upon the East Main, and the Countries North of the *Huron* Lake, and the other Lakes of *Canada*; and then we should be under no Apprehensions of them, if a War should break out again; whereas at present, in Case a Rupture should happen, the Company would probably lose all their Factories at the Bottom of the Bay; and *York* Fort, where they seldom have more than 25 Men, must soon fall into their Hands: And as they have no other Place of Strength, but the Prince of *Wales's* Fort at *Churchill*, in which they keep but 28 Men, though there are 40 Guns mounted, this would probably follow the Fate of the other.

This Company, which does not consist of above nine or ten Merchants,

chants, exclude all the rest of the *British* Subjects from this Trade by Virtue of an illegal Patent, extremely to the Prejudice of their native Country; for if the rest of the King's Subjects had been suffered to send Colonies thither and traffick with the *Indians*, they would have underfold the *French*, and consequently beat them out of that Trade, and out of those Countries which were yielded to *Britain* by the Peace of *Utrecht*.

Persons and Habits.] The *Indians* are of the usual Stature of other Men, and of a tawny Complexion. In the North of *Eskimaux* there is a Race much whiter, Enemies to the Southern *Indians*, and are supposed to come from *Greenland*. In the Summer the *Indians* wear scarce any Cloaths, but anoint themselves with Bears Grease, or the Oil of Seals, which, 'tis said, prevents their being stung, by Musketo, or bitten by Bugs, or any other Insects. In the Winter they cloath themselves with Beaver Skins, which they oil and grease in the same Manner they do their Skins, which prevents the Cold penetrating them, and have a Kind of Buskins on their Legs, and Shoes of Deer Skins; and Beaver Skins and Furrs serve them for Beds and Covering in the Night.

They lead a vagrant wandering Life, seldom remaining more than a Week or two in a Place; most of their Time is spent in Hunting and Fishing, as they move from Place to Place.

Revolutions and memorable Events.

THE Eastern Shores of this Country were first discovered by *Sebastian Cabot* for *Henry VII.* King of *England*, in the Year 1498: They were afterwards visited by *Davis* and other *British* Mariners. *Mr. Hudson* made four Voyages thither, between the Years 1607 and 1611: In the last of which his Men forced him and eight more of their Officers into a Boat, and left them to starve in the Bottom of the Bay, and they were never heard of more; but the Ship and the rest of the Men returned Home.

Sir Thomas Button pursued the Discovery in 1612, and *Capt. James* in 1631, in Hopes of finding a North-west Passage to *China*: *Capt. Gilham* sailed to the Bottom of the Bay in 1667, and at his Return his Owners procured a Patent for Planting this Country, Anno 1670. The first *English* Governor, who went thither, was *Charles Batley, Esq;* who built a Fort on *Rupert River*, calling it *Charles Fort*, and soon after settled another Factory at *Nelson*. In the Year 1684, the chief *English* Factory was at *Albany*, and a Fort erected for its Defence.

The *French* invaded our Settlements, and took Fort *Rupert* and *Albany* in July 1686, though we were then at Peace with *France*. In *King William's War*, Anno 1693, the *English* recovered their Settlements again.

During the War in *Queen Anne's* Reign, the *French* reduced all our Settlements except *Albany*, but were obliged to restore them at the Peace of *Utrecht*, Anno 1714, and the Company have remained in Possession of them ever since.

Restoration

Restoration of New Britain and Nova Scotia, by France.] The French King having seized some English Settlements in these Countries, he was obliged by the Treaty of Utrecht, in the Year 1713, to restore to Great Britain the Bay and Straits of Hudson, with all the Lands, Seas, Sea-Coasts, Rivers, and Places, situate on the said Bay and Straits (which comprehend all New Britain and British Canada) and it was agreed that Commissioners on the Part of Great Britain and France should determine, within the Space of a Year, the Limits between the Dominions of Great Britain and France on that Side, which Limits the Subjects of Great Britain and France were not to pass over to each other by Sea or Land.

Commissioners did afterwards settle the Limits by an imaginary Line, drawn from a Point, or Promontory, in the Atlantic Ocean, in 58 Degrees 30 Minutes, North Latitude, and running from thence South-West to the Lake Misicossink, or Mistassin, and from thence South-West indefinitely to the Latitude of 49; all the Countries North of that Line being yielded to Great Britain; and all South of that Line, as far as the River of St. Laurence, was assigned to France.

By the 12th Article of the same Treaty, Nova Scotia, with the Fortress of Annapolis, and all the Lands and Dependencies thereunto belonging, were yielded to Great Britain; and the Subjects of France were entirely excluded from all kind of Fisheries in the Seas of Nova Scotia, especially those which lie towards the East, and within thirty Leagues thereof, beginning at the Island of Cape Sable, and extending from thence to the North-East.



NOVA SCOTIA.

Situation and Extent.

Between	{	62 and 72	}	W. Lon.	}	Being	{	500 Miles in Length.
Between	{	43 and 51	}	N. Lat.				
							{	400 Miles in Breadth.

*Boundaries.] B*OUNDED by the River of St. Laurence, on the North; by the Bay of St. Laurence, and the Atlantic Ocean, East; by the same Ocean, and New England, South; and by French Canada, West.

The Chief Towns.] 1. Annapolis Royal, W. Lon. 64. N. Lat. 45. 2. Halifax. 3. Minnes. 4. Chenigto, all in the Southern Peninsula; and, 5. Canseau, upon an Island at the East End of the Peninsula, near the Strait which divides Nova Scotia from Cape Breton.

Mountains.] The Chief are a Chain of Hills which run from East to West along the Southern Shore of the River of St. *Laurence*, and are called the *Lady Mountains*.

Rivers.] The River of St. *Laurence* forms the Northern Boundary. The Rivers *Risgouche* and *Nipisiquit* run from West to East, and fall into the Bay of St. *Laurence*. The Rivers of St. *John*, *Passamagnadi*, *Penobscot*, and St. *Croix*, which run from North to South, fall into *Fundi Bay*, or the Sea a little to the Eastward of it.

Seas, Bays, and Capes.] The Seas adjoining to it are, the Bay of St. *Laurence*; the *Atlantic Ocean*, and *Fundi Bay*. The lesser Bays are, *Chenigto*, and *Green Bay* upon the Isthmus, which joins the North Part of *Nova Scotia* to the South; the Bays of *Gaspé* and *Chaleurs* on the North East; the Bay of *Chedibucto* on the South East; the Bay of the *Islands*. The Ports of *Bart*, *Chebucto Prosper*, St. *Margaret*, *La Heve*, Port *Maltois*, Port *Rosignol*, Port *Vert*, and Port *Joly*, on the South; Port *La Tour* on the South East; Port St. *Mary*, *Annapolis*, and *Minnes*, on the South Side of *Fundi Bay*.

The chief Capes are, *Rosier* and *Gaspé* on the North East. The Capes *Portage*, *Ecoumenac*, *Tourmentin*, *Cape Port*, and *Epis*, on the East. *Cape Fogeris*, and *Cape Cancean*, on the South East. *Cape Blanco*, *Cape Vert*, *Cape Theodore*, *Cape Dore*, *Cape Le Heve*, and *Cape Negro*, on the South. *Cape Sable*, and *Cape Fourche*, on the South West.

Lakes.] The Lakes are very numerous, but have not yet received particular Names.

Soil and Produce.] This Country is great Part of it a Forest at present, but where it has been cleared and cultivated, as it has at *Minnes* and *Chenigto*, and several other Places, by the *French*, it affords good Corn and Pasture; and the *French* have fed Herds of Cattle near their Settlements, with which they supplied their Country-men at *Cape Breton*, before it was taken by the *English*. The Timber is fit for building, and will produce Pitch and Tar; and the Soil is proper for Hemp and Flax, so that all Manner of Naval Stores might be had here.

Animals. The Country abounds in Deer, Wild Fowl, and all Manner of Game; and there is one of the finest Cod Fisheries in the World on the Coast. The *French* who were settled here had imported Oxen, Sheep, and all Manner of *European Cattle*, so that in a little Time there is expected great Plenty of all Things necessary to support the *British* Planters that have been sent over; the *French* having quitted all their Settlements in the Southern Peninsula, on the Arrival of the *English* Colony at *Chebucto*.

English Forces in Nova Scotia.] This Country being restored to Great Britain at the Peace of *Utrecht*, 1714, a Regiment was sent over to take Possession of *Annapolis*, the Capital, but no Provision

was

was made to plant the rest of *Nova Scotia*, until the Year 1749, when about three thousand *English* Families, under the Command of Governor *Cornwallis*, were transported thither, and erected the Town of *Halifax* in *Chebueto* Bay; and since that, several other Embarkations have been made, so that there are not less than five or six thousand Inhabitants there at present. The Town of *Halifax* is fortified, and the *English* have possessed themselves of *Minnes* and *Chenigto* on the Isthmus, which were formerly *French* Settlements, but deserted on the Approach of the *English*. There are also two complete *British* Regiments stationed in *Nova Scotia* for Defence of the Colony.

The *French* still possess the North Part of *Nova Scotia*, which is near Three Fourths of the Whole, and support the *Indians* in disturbing our Settlements in the Peninsula: Nor will it be possible for the *English* to drive the *French* and their *Indians* out of the North of *Nova Scotia*, unless a much greater Force be sent over than is there at present. The *French* have erected Forts upon the River of *St. John*, and other Rivers which fall into the Bay of *Fundi*, and now pretend a Right to fish in the Seas of *Nova Scotia*, from which they were expressly excluded by the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

NEW ENGLAND.

Situation and Extent.

Between	{ 69 and 73	{ W. Lon.	Being {	300 Miles in Length.
Between	{ 41 and 46	{ N. Lat.		200 Miles in Breadth.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED by *New Scotland*, on the North; by the *Atlantic Ocean*, on the East and South; and by *New York*, on the West.

New England is divided into four Governments, viz. 1. *New Hampshire*, or *Piscataway*. 2. The *Massachusetts Colony*. 3. The Colony of *Rhode-Island*, and *Providence Plantation*; and 4. *Connecticut Colony*.

Divisions.	Provinces.	Chief Towns.
The North Division, or Government	{ <i>New Hampshire</i> — }	{ <i>Portsmouth</i> .
The Middle Division	{ <i>Massachusetts Colony</i> }	{ <i>Boston</i> , W. Lon. 71; N. Lat. 42.
The South Division	{ <i>Rhode-Island, &c.</i> }	{ <i>Newport</i> .
The West Division	{ <i>Connecticut</i> — }	{ <i>London</i> <i>Hertford</i> .

Rivers.] Their Rivers are, 1. *Connecticut*; 2. *Thames*; 3. *Pattuxent*; 4. *Merimack*; 5. *Piscataway*; 6. *Saco*; 7. *Casco*; 8. *Kinebeque*; and, 9. *Penobscot*, or *Pentagonet*.

Bays and Capes.] The most remarkable Bays and Harbours are those form'd by *Plymouth*, *Rhode-Island* and *Providence* Plantations; *Monument Bay*; *West Harbour*, form'd by the Bending of *Cape Cod*; *Boston Harbour*; *Piscataway*; and *Casco Bay*.

The chief Capes are, *Cape Cod*, *Manble Head*, *Cape Anne*, *Cape Netick*, *Cape Porpus*, *Cape Elizabeth*, and *Cape Small Point*.

Face of the Country and Air.] The Land next the Sea in *New England* is generally low, but further up into the Country it rises into Hills; and on the North-East it is rocky and mountainous. The Winters are much severer here than in *Old England*, though it lies 9 or 10 Degrees more South; but they have usually a brighter Heaven and more settled Weather, both in Winter and Summer, than in *Old England*; and though their Summers are shorter, the Weather is a great deal hotter while it lasts. The Winds are very boisterous in the Winter Season, and the North-West Wind blowing over a long Tract of frozen Country, is excessive cold; their Rivers are sometimes frozen over in a Night's Time. The Climate however is generally healthful and agreeable to *English* Constitutions.

Produce.] The Fruits of *Old England* come to great Perfection here, and particularly Peaches, which are all Standard-Trees; Mr. *Dudley* relates, that he has had seven or eight hundred fine Peaches on such a Tree at one Time; and a single Apple-Tree has made seven Barrels of Cyder.

But I find *English* Wheat does not thrive here; they eat Maize or *Indian* Corn chiefly, one Grain whereof frequently produces twelve hundred Grains, and sometimes two thousand. This Corn is of three several Colours, viz. blue, white, and yellow. Besides the Forest-Trees of *Old England*, they have Cedar, Cypress, Pine, and Fir-Trees. Their Fir-Trees are of a prodigious Bulk, and furnish the Royal Navy of *England* with Masts and Yards, and they draw from these and other Trees, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Turpentine, Gums, and Balm; and the Soil is proper for Hemp and Flax; a Ship may be built and rigged out with the Produce of the Soil: Ship-building is a considerable Employment in this Country.

Animals.] The Animals which seem almost peculiar to *New England* and the rest of *North America*, are the *Moose Deer* and the *Beaver*.

The *Spermaceti* Whale also is found upon this Coast, of which and other Whales the *New England* People take great Numbers, and send some Ships every Year to fish for Whales in *Greenland*; and from hence it is we receive all the Whale-bone and Whale-oil we import, except what we purchase of the *Dutch* and *Hamburghers*. Besides the Whale-Fishery, there is a very fine Cod-Fishery on the Coast of *Nova Scotia*.

They

They have now almost all *European* Animals in as great Perfection and Plenty as we have them here.

Manufactures.] They manufacture coarse Linnen and Woollen Cloth for their own Use, as well as Iron Tools and Utensils, and they have Manufactures of Hats and Paper, from which *Old England* endeavours to divert them, as being prejudicial to their Mother Country; and indeed if *Old England* would encourage their raising Naval Stores, this might prove more advantageous to both. There are also set up of late several Sugar-Bakers and Distillers, which is esteemed prejudicial to the Trade of *Old England*.

Trade.] The *New England* People have a great Trade by Sea to the *British* Sugar Colonies, and with the *Dutch* at *Surinam* and *Currassou* near *Terra-firma*, whither they send Horses, Salt Provisions, and Lumber, that is, Deal-Boards, Pipe-Staves, Hoops, and Shingles; they send their Ships also to the Bay of *Honduras* for Logwood, which they transport to *Europe*; as they do also Sugar from the *West-Indies*, and Fish from *Newfoundland*.

Government.] It is observed by Mr. *Dummer*, that by the New Charter granted to the *Massachusetts* (the most considerable of the *New England* Colonies) the Appointment of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary, and all the Officers of the Admiralty, is vested in the Crown; that the Power of the Militia is wholly in the Hands of the Governor, as Captain-General: That all Judges, Justices, and Sheriffs, to whom the Execution of the Law is intrusted, are nominated by the Governor, with the Advice of the Council; and that the Governor has a Negative on the Choice of Counsellors, peremptory and unlimited, and that he is not obliged to give a Reason for what he does in this Particular, or restrained to any Number: That all Laws enacted by the General Assembly are to be sent to the Court of *England*, for the Royal Approbation; and that no Laws, Ordinances, Elections (of Magistrates, I presume, he means) or Acts of Government whatsoever, are valid, without the Governor's Consent in Writing.

By these Reservations (in the Opinion of this Gentleman) the Prerogative of the Crown and the Dependence of this Colony are effectually secured: Whereas we find the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, in their Representation to the House of Commons, *Anno* 1732, observing, that notwithstanding the Power seems to be divided between the King and the People in the *Massachusetts* Colony, the People have much the greatest Share, for they do not only chuse the Assembly of Representatives, but this Assembly chuse the Council (equivalent to our House of Lords) and the Governor depends upon the Assembly for his annual Support; which has frequently laid the Governor of this Province under the Temptation of giving up the Prerogatives of the Crown and the Interest of *Great Britain*.

That this Colony, as well as others, ought to transmit to *Great Britain* authentick Copies of the several Acts passed by them; but

they sometimes neglect it, and pass temporary Laws, which have their full Effect, before the Government here can have due Notice of them; and if the Laws of this Colony are not repealed within three Years after their being presented, they are not repealable by the Crown after that Time.

Mr. *Dummer*, treating of the Administration of our *American* Governors, observes that these Governors are apt to abuse their Power, and grow rich by Oppression. We have seen, says that Gentleman, not many Years since, some Governors seized by their injured People and sent Prisoners to *Whitehall*, there to answer for their Offences; others have fallen Victims on the Spot, not to the Fury of a Faction or a Rabble, but to the Resentment of the whole Body of the People, rising as one Man to revenge their Wrongs; others, after being recalled, have been prosecuted at the *King's Bench*.

There were originally three Sorts of Government established by the *English* on the Continent of *America*, viz. 1. Royal Governments; 2. Charter Governments; and, 3. Proprietary Governments.

1. A Royal Government is properly so called, because the Colony is immediately dependent on the Crown, and the King remains Sovereign of the Colony; he appoints the Governor, Council, and Officers of State, and the People only elect their Representatives, as in *England*. Such are the Governments of *Virginia*, *New Hampshire*, *New York*, *New Jersey*, and both *Carolina's*; though the *Carolina's* were, till very lately, Proprietary Governments.

2. A Charter Government is so called, because the Company, incorporated by the King's Charter, were in a Manner vested with Sovereign Authority to establish what Sort of Government they saw fit; and these Charter Governments have generally thought fit to transfer their Authority to the Populace; for in these Governments the Freemen do not only chuse their Representatives, but annually chuse their Governor, Council, and Magistrates, and make Laws without the Concurrence, and even without the Knowledge of the King; and are under no other Restraint than this, that they enact no Laws contrary to the Laws of *England*; if they do, their Charters are liable to be forfeited. Such is the Government of *Rhode-Island*, and I think of the Colony of *Connecticut* in *New England*; and such were the Governments of the *Massachusetts*, *Maine*, and *Plymouth* formerly; but their first Charters being adjudged forfeited in the Reign of King *Charles II.* the Charter granted to the *Massachusetts* by King *William III.* has reserved the Appointment of a Governor to the Crown; but the House of Representatives chuse the Council with the Governor's Concurrence, and the Governor and Council appoint the Magistrates and Officers of State; from whence it appears that the Government of the *Massachusetts*, in which the Colonies of *Maine* and *Plymouth* are now comprehended, is in some Instances different from either of the two former Species of Government, or rather a Mixture of both.

3. The third Kind of Government is the Proprietary Government, properly so called, because the Proprietor is vested with Sovereign Authority; he appoints the Governor, Council, and Magistrates,

gistrates, and the Representatives of the People are summoned in his Name, and by their Advice he enacts Laws without the Concurrence of the Crown; but by a late Statute, the Proprietor must have the King's Consent in the appointing a Governor, when he does not reside in the Plantation in Person; and of a Deputy-Governor when he does; and all the Governors of the Plantations are liable to be called to an Account for Male-Administration by the Court of *King's Bench* in *England*, by another Statute. The only Proprietary Governments now in being are those of *Maryland* and *Pennsylvania*.

Forces.] In one of the Representations of the Board of Trade, they inform the Privy-Council, that in the Colony of the *Massachusetts* only, there were upwards of ninety-four thousand Souls; and that their Militia consisted of six Regiments of Foot, and fifteen Troops of Horse, of an hundred Men in each Troop. The same Representation shews that they employed near five hundred Sail of Ships, and four thousand Seamen, annually in their Trade; and if this Calculation be right, it must be allowed that the rest of the Colonies North of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, viz. *Connecticut*, *Rhode-Island*, *New York*, the *Jerseys*, and *Pennsylvania* can raise at least as many more. All that seems wanting, in order to render these Forces useful and capable of opposing an Invasion, is a Generalissimo, empowered, on any Exigencies, to oblige every Colony to raise their respective Quota's of Supplies and Troops, and to command them when assembled in the Field; for these are Particulars, which it is never to be expected the Colonies should agree on among themselves, or at least Time enough to prevent the Ravages of a potent Enemy.

Religion.] *New England* was planted by the *Independents*, a little before the Commencement of the Civil Wars in *England*. These People transported themselves over thither, rather than conform to the established Church. Though they complained of the Government here, for not allowing a Toleration, they permitted no other Sect or Denomination of Christians, but themselves, to have any Share in the Governments they erected there; and were so far from allowing a Toleration to those that differed from them, that they hanged several Quakers. It is but very lately they have suffered any Member of the Church of *England* to have a Share in the Magistracy, or to be elected a Member of the Commons, or House of Representatives; and there are not more than two or three admitted at this Day into their Councils.

There are some Churches erected in *New England* by the Members of the Church of *England*; but we still compute that the Disciples of Independency are four Times as many as those of the Church of *England* in the *Massachusetts* and *Connecticut* Colonies. In *Pennsylvania* and in *Rhode-Island* the Governors are Quakers, as well as most of the Inhabitants.

Non-Resistance. The *Revolution*

Revolutions and memorable Events.

WHEN the Europeans first visited this Country, they found it inhabited by twenty different Nations or Tribes, independent of each other, and commanded by their respective Chiefs. Of these Nations, the most powerful was the *Massachuset's*, situate on or near *Boston Harbour*. King *James I.* by Letters Patent dated the 10th of *April 1606*, erected two Companies, empowering them to send Colonies to *Virginia*, as all the North East Coast of *America* was then call'd. One of these Companies was call'd the *Plymouth Company*, who for some Time traded only with the Natives of North *Virginia* or *New England* for Furs, and fish'd upon the Coast.

Two Ships were employed in this Fishery in the Year 1614, commanded by Captain *John Smith* and Captain *Thomas Hunt*; and Captain *Smith* returning to *England*, left *Hunt* on the Coast, ordering him to sail with the other Ship to *Spain*, and dispose of the Fish he had taken there. *Hunt*, after *Smith* was gone, entic'd twenty seven *Indians* on board his Ship, and sailing with them to *Malaga*, sold them for Slaves at the Rate of 20 *l.* a Man.

This Treachery was so resented by the *Indians*, that all Commerce with them was for some Time broken off.

About the Year 1619, some Dissenters of the Independent Perswasion, who were uneasy at their being requir'd to conform to the Church of *England*, having purchased the *Plymouth* Patent, and obtain'd another from King *James* to send Colonies to North *Virginia*, now *New England*, embark'd 150 Men on board a Ship, which sail'd from *Plymouth* the 6th of *September 1620*, and arrived at *Cape Cod* in *New England* on the 9th of *November* following, where they built a Town, and call'd it by the Name of *New Plymouth*; and Mr. *John Carver* was elected their first Governor.

The *Indians* were at this Time too much engag'd in Wars among themselves to give these Strangers any Disturbance; and *Massassoit*, Prince of the *Massachuset* Nation, learning from one *Quanto*, an *Indian* who had been carried to *England*, what a powerful People the *English* were, made Governor *Carver* a Visit the following Spring, and entered into an Alliance, offensive and defensive, with the *English*, by whose Assistance he hop'd to make a Conquest of the *Narraganset* Nation, with which he was then at War. This Prince also consented to acknowledge the King of *England* his Sovereign, and made a Cession of Part of his Country to the new Planters. Several other Sachems, or Princes, also followed the Example of *Massassoit*, and desir'd the Protection of the *English* against their Enemies, professing themselves Subjects of King *James*.

Ships arriving every Day almost with Planters and Provisions, the Colony soon became well established, when Differences arising among the Planters upon Account of Religion, had lik'd to have been of very bad Consequence. The Independents, who were the most numerous, not allowing a Toleration to any other Sect or Perswasion, several of the Adventurers removed to other Parts

of the Country, and others returned home, whereby the Colony was so weakened, that if the *Indians* had not been engaged in a Civil War, the *English* would infallibly have been driven out of the Country.

In the mean Time another Sett of Adventurers, Anno 1627, purchased a Grant of the *Plymouth* Company, of all that Part of *New England* which lies between the Rivers *Merimac* and *Charles* River; and to strengthen their Title to this Country, procured a Grant of it from King *Charles*, Anno 1628, and nominated Mr. *Cradock* their first Governor.

This new Company fitted out six Ships, with 300 Planters, furnished with live Cattle, and all Manner of Stores and Provisions proper for a Settlement; and arriving on the *Massachusetts* Coast, built the Town of *Salem*, between the Promontories of *Marble Head* and *Cape Anne*; and Mr. *Cradock* refusing to go over with these Planters, they chose *John Winthrop*, Esq; their Governor. And in 1630, built *Boston* on the *Massachusetts* Bay, now the Capital of *New England*. The same Year, 1630, King *Charles* granted Part of the Country of *Connecticut* to the Earl of *Warwick*, which was afterwards purchased of that Earl by *William* Lord Viscount *Say* and *Seale*, *Robert* Lord *Brook*, Sir *Nathaniel Rich*, *Charles* *Fiennes*, Esq; *John Pym*, and *John Hampden*, Esqrs, Gentlemen at that Time disaffected to the Government, who designed that Plantation as a Place of Refuge, in case they had not succeeded in their Opposition to King *Charles*; and they were once upon the Point of transporting themselves thither, with the Chief of their Party, being in Doubt whether they should carry their Point in the Senate: Even *Oliver Cromwell* 'tis said was once on board, in order to have transported himself to *New England*; and there appears to have been a Proclamation published in 1637, prohibiting People to transport themselves without Licence: Whereby *Cromwell*, Sir *Arthur Haslerig*, Mr. *Hampden*, and several more, were prevented going; but prevailing afterwards against the Crown, they sold their Interest in the Plantations to others. Another Sett of Adventurers planted *New Hampshire*, and others *Providence* and *Rhode-Island*, the last being chiefly *Quakers*, driven out of the *Massachusetts* Colony by the Independents who had long persecuted them, and actually hanged some of the *Quakers* for not conforming to their Sect.

Thus all the *New England* Provinces were planted and well peopled within the Space of twenty Years, reckoning from the Arrival of the first Colony at *New Plymouth*, during which Time they were very little interrupted by the *Indians*; but the *English* Colony of *Connecticut* beginning to erect Fortresses, and extend their Settlements to the Westward, without the Leave of the Natives, the *Indians* were alarmed, apprehending they should in Time be dispossessed of their Country, and be enslav'd by these Foreigners.

The Sachem *Metacomet* therefore, (to whom the *English* gave the Name of *Philip*) the Son of *Massasoit*, who first entred into an Alliance with the *English*, observing the Danger his Country was in, and that the *English* now no longer acted as Allies, but tyranized

over

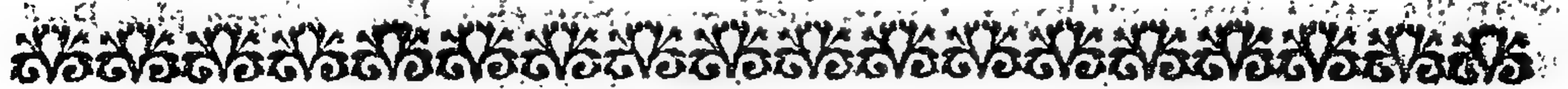
over his People, and had in a Manner depriv'd him of his Authority, dispatched Messengers privately through all the Tribes of the *Indians*, inviting them to take up Arms in Defence of their Country, which they did, and succeeded in several Engagements at first, but their Prince *Philip* being killed by a Musket-shot, the *English* at length prevailed: Great Numbers of the *Indians* were massacred, and others were driven out of their Country, and joined the *French* in *Canada*, who promising them Protection, and frequently assisting them in their Invasion of the *British* Settlements, it is no Wonder that they remain attached to the *French* Interest to this Day, especially as the Jesuit Missionaries have made Profelites and bigotted Papists of them, making them believe that the *English* are the Posterity of those Men that crucified their Saviour.

In the Year 1690, Sir *William Phips*, Governor of *New England*, raised an Army which he transported to *Acadie*, or *Nova Scotia*, and took *Port Royal*, or *Annapolis* from the *French*; and reduced another *French* Settlement at the Mouth of *St. John's River*, in the Bay of *Fundi*, of which the *English* kept Possession until the Peace of *Ryswick*, Anno 1697, when King *William* thought fit to cede them to *France*, notwithstanding they belonged to *Great Britain* originally; but *Annapolis*, with all *Nova Scotia*, was restored to *Great Britain* by the Treaty of *Utrecht* in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, in 1714.

Sir *William Phips* also attempted the taking of *Quebec*, the Capital of *French Canada*; but it being too late in the Year when he began that Enterprize, and a very severe Winter setting in sooner than ordinary, he was obliged to retire from thence, not by the Arms of the Enemy, but the Severity of the Season. Sir *William* however built a strong Fort at the Mouth of the River *Pemaquid*, on the Frontiers of *New England*, and compelled the *Indians* on the North East of *Merimac River* to acknowledge themselves subject to the Crown of *England*, and promise to abandon the *French* Interest: And in the Year 1703, in the Beginning of Queen *Anne's* War, the *New England* People recovered *Annapolis* again, for they could not enjoy either their Fisheries or foreign Trade while it was in the Hands of the *French*. It was call'd the *Dunkirk* of that Part of the World, where the *French* had their Cruisers and Privateers, which snapped up the *New England* Ships whenever they came out of their Harbours.

Upon this Success the Government of *England* proposed the taking of *Quebec*, the Capital of *Canada*, and to send over a Squadron of Men of War, with Land Forces to join the *New England* Forces, and every Thing was prepared in *New England* for the Enterprize; but the General in *Flanders* pretending he could spare no Troops then, nothing was done. However in the Year 1711, Admiral *Walker* sail'd to *New England* with a Squadron of twelve Men of War, forty Transports, and six Store Ships, on board whereof were five thousand Veteran Troops, commanded by Brigadier *Hill*, and this Fleet arrived at *Boston* on the 25th of June 1711, having been seven Weeks in their Passage, but the *New England* Forces not being ready, they did not sail from *Boston* for the River of *St. Laurence* till the

the 20th of July, and being hindered by contrary Winds, they did not arrive in that River till the proper Season was pass'd. There fell such thick Fogs, that their Pilots were at a Loss how to steer, and being driven on the North Shore among the Rocks, eight of the Transports were lost, with 800 Men that were in them, whereupon it was resolv'd on the 4th of September, to return with the rest of the Fleet to England; and this Design, that had been so prudently concerted, proved abortive. However, Annapolis and Nova Scotia were by the French confirmed to Great Britain at the Treaty of Utrecht, Anno 1714, as has been related already.



NEW YORK with the JERSEYS.

Situation and Extent.

Between	{ 72 and 76 }	{ W. Lon }	{ 200 Miles in Length.
Between	{ 41 and 44 }	{ N. Lat. }	{ 100 Miles in Breadth.
Being			

Boundaries.] BOUNDED by Canada, on the North; by New England, East; by the American Sea, South; and, by De-la-War River, which divides it from Pennsylvania, on the West.

Divisions.	Provinces.	Chief Towns
East Division	{ New York }	{ New York, W. Lon. 72-30, N. Lat. 41. Albany.
West Division	{ The Jerseys }	{ Burlington Elizabeth.
South Division	{ Long Island, and the rest of the Islands near Hudson's Ri- ver }	{ Southampton.

Rivers.] The chief Rivers, besides those of Hudson and De-la-War, are the Mohawk River; Onandago, Raritan, and Maurice Rivers.

Capes.] The Capes are those of Cape May, on the East Entrance of De-la-War River; Sandy Point, near the Entrance of Raritan River; and, Montang Point, at the East End of Long-Island.

Lakes.] There are very extensive Lakes on the North-West, viz. the Lakes of Champlain, Ontario, and Erie. The Iroquois, or Five Nations,

Nations, lie upon the Lakes of *Ontario* and *Erie*, and are in Alliance with *Great Britain* against the *French*, and their *Indians* of *Canada*.

Harbours.] There are several excellent Harbours at the Mouth of *Hudson's River*, and in *De la War River*, which run from North to South; one on the East, and the other on the West Confines of these Provinces.

Face of the Country.] The *Jerseys* and the South Part of *New York* are low flat Countries; but ascending twenty or thirty Miles up *Hudson's River* to the North, the Country is rocky and mountainous, and covered with Wood; where it has not been cleared by the Planters.

Air.] The Air and Seasons are much the same as in *New England*.

Produce and Trade.] *New York* and the *Jerseys* abound in Cattle and a good Breed of Horses, and have Plenty of Wheat and other Grain, as well as Fish. They supply the Sugar Colonies with Flour, Salt Beef, Pork, and Salt Fish; and with Timber, Plank, and Pipe-Staves; and as they are much employed in the Fishery, they export a great deal of dried and salted Fish to *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, and other Countries of *Europe*. They traffic also with the Logwood Cutters in the Bay of *Honduras*, and with the *Spanish* Settlements, exchanging the Manufactures of *Europe* for Treasure, which they send to *England* as Merchandize; they bring over also Whale Oil and Bone, and return with the Manufactures of *Great Britain*.

The People of *New England*, *New York*, and other Northern Colonies, of late export a great deal of Timber to *Portugal*, and other Countries of *Europe*, which I am informed is a very profitable Branch of Business.

Persons.] As to the Persons and Habits of the *Indians*, in these Countries; and *Maryland*, these People not differing from the *Indians* of *Virginia*, will be found in the Description of that Country.

Genius of the Natives.] The *Iroquois*, who inhabit the North-West Part of this Country, are the bravest and most formidable People of *North America*, and at the same Time the most Humane, though the *French*, whose constant Enemies they are, have represented them as the most barbarous Savages. Under the greatest Disadvantages, the Want of Education, and even of Letters, they discover a noble Genius. The *Romans* never expressed a greater Love for their Country, or a greater Contempt of Death in the Cause of Liberty, than these People do, and they are exceeding benevolent and hospitable.

Every Nation of the *Iroquois* is a distinct Republick, governed by their Sachems or civil Magistrates in Time of Peace, and by their Warriors or Captains in their Wars; but their Chiefs neither resolve, nor execute any Thing of Importance, without consulting the Heads of their Tribes.

Religion.]

Religion. The *Iroquois* acknowledge a Supreme Being, whom they stile the Preserver of the Universe, and they believe a future State of Rewards and Punishments; but have very obscure Notions of it, and seem to think that the Rewards of the Good will consist in the Enjoyment of those Pleasures they are most fond of in this Life.

Various Attempts have been made to convert these People to Christianity, especially by the *French* Priests, who by the Negligence of our own People, and their Zeal to gain Converts to Popery, have met with too great Success, having drawn off great Part of the *Mohawk* Nation from their Alliance with the *English*, and even persuaded them to leave their native Country, and settle in *French* Canada, where they have built them a stately Church. Those who remain true to the *English*, have been instructed by the *Dutch* and *English* Ministers occasionally, as they came to trade, and have always shewn a Disposition to embrace the Gospel.

At *Albany* they are all brought to the Profession of Christianity, and almost all baptized; and some of them seem to have a tolerable Notion of it, and have earnestly desired a Missionary to be sent among them; and to encourage this good Disposition in them, the Society appointed a Catechist among them, a Native of *America*, who has resided among them, and applied himself to the Study of their Language, and met with very good Success.

The Church of *England* is established in this and all the Royal Governments in *British* America.



P E N S Y L V A N I A.

Situation and Extent.

Between { 74 and 78 } W. Lon. { 200 Miles in Length.

Between { 39 and 42 } N. Lat. { 200 Miles in Breadth.

BOUND^d by the Country of the *Iroquois*, or Five Nations, on the North; by *De la War* River, which divides it from the *Ferseys*, on the East; and by *Maryland*, on the South and West.

Divisions.

Counties.

Chief Towns.

North Division	{	Buckingham	—	{	Bristol
	{	Philadelphia	—	{	Philadelphia, W. Lon.
South Division	{	Cheshire	—	{	74. N. Lat. 40-50.
	{	Newcastle	—	{	Chester.
	{	Kent	—	{	Newcastle
	{	Sussex	—	{	Dover
				{	Lewes.

Mountains.

Mountains.] This has a flat Coast near the Sea, like the adjacent Colonies, but rises gradually, having the *Apalachian Mountains* on the West.

Rivers.] The Rivers are, 1. The *De la War*. 2. *Sasquahanna*; and, 3. *Skoolkil*.

Air.] The Air and Seasons resemble those in the *Jerseys* and *New York*, contiguous to this Country, which have been already described.

Produce and Traffick.] As to the Produce and Traffick of *Pensylvania*, their Merchandize consists of Horses, Pipe-staves, Pork, Beef, and Fish, salted and barreled up; Skins and Furrs; all Sorts of Grain, viz. Wheat, Rye, Pease, Oats, Barley, Buck-Wheat, *Indian Corn*, *Indian Pease*, and Beans, Pot-ashes, Wax, &c. And in Return for these, they import from the *Caribbee Islands*, and other Places, Rum, Sugar, Molosses, Silver, Negroes, Salt, and Wine; and from *Great-Britain*, Household Goods, and Cloathing of all Kinds; Hardware, Tools and Toys.

They have also some Rice, but no great Quantities; and a little Tobacco of the worst Sort. The Colonies of *Pensylvania*, the *Jerseys*, and *New York*, appear extremely proper to produce Hemp and Flax, where they are cultivated. Their Trade with the *Indians* consists but in few Articles; they receive of the Natives chiefly Skins and Furrs of their Wild Beasts, for which they give them Cloathing, Arms, Ammunition, Rum, and other Spirits, in Return.

This, as well as the other Northern Colonies, hath a clandestine Trade with the *Spaniards*, upon the Coast of *Terra-firma*; furnishing them with *European Goods* and Merchandize, for which they receive, chiefly, *Pieces of Eight* in Return; they also trade to the Bay of *Honduras* for Logwood, by Connivance, as the *Spaniards* say; but the Subjects of *Great-Britain* insist that they have a Right to that Trade; and there is a Trade carried on, both with the *French* and *Dutch Islands*, and *Surinam*, not at all to the Advantage of *Old England*, and very destructive to the Sugar Colonies; for they take Molosses, Rum, and other Spirits, with a great many *European Goods*, from these Foreigners, carrying them Horses, Provisions, and Lumber in Return, without which the *French* could not carry on their Sugar Manufacture to that Advantage they do.

Revolutions and memorable Events of New-York, the Jerseys, and Pensylvania.

THESE Countries were discovered, with the rest of the Continent of *North America*, in the Reign of King *Henry VII.* by *Sebastian Cabot* for the Crown of *England*; but Sir *Walter Raleigh* was the first Adventurer that attempted to plant Colonies on these Shores, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and in Honour of that Princess gave all the Eastern Coast of *North America* the Name of *Virginia*.

Mr. *Hudson*, an *Englishman*, failing to that Part of the Coast which lies between *Virginia* and *New England*, in the Beginning of the Reign of King *James I.* and being about to make a Settlement at the Mouth of *Hudson's River*, the *Dutch* gave him a Sum of Money to dispose of his Interest in this Country to them, and in the Year 1608, began to plant it, and, by virtue of this Purchase, laid Claim to all those Countries which are now denominated *New York*, *New Jersey*, and *Pensylvania*; but there remaining some Part of this Coast which was not planted by the *Hollanders*, the *Swedes* sent a Fleet of Ships thither, and took Possession of it for that Crown; but the *Dutch* having a superior Force in the Neighbourhood, compelled the *Swedes* to submit to their Dominion, allowing them, however, to enjoy the Plantations they had settled. The *English* not admitting that either the *Hollander* or the *Swede* had any Right to Countries first discovered and planted by a Subject of *England*, and Part of them at that Time possessed by the Subjects of *Great-Britain* under Charters from Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James I.* King *Charles II.* during the first *Dutch War*, Anno 1664, granted all those Countries the *Dutch* had usurped the Dominion of; viz. *New York*, the *Jerseys*, and *Pensylvania*, to his Brother *James Duke of York*; and Sir *Robert Car* being sent over with a Squadron of Men of War and Land Forces, and summoning the *Dutch Governor* of the City of *New Amsterdam* (now *New York*) to surrender, he thought fit to obey the Summons, and yield that Capital to the *English*. The rest of the Places in the Possession of the *Dutch* and the *Swedes* followed his Example, and these Countries were confirmed to the *English* by the *Dutch* at the next Treaty of Peace between the two Nations.

The *Duke of York* afterwards parcel'd out these Countries to Under Proprietors, among whom *William Penn*, Son of Sir *William Penn*, Admiral in the *Dutch Wars*, was one.

All the rest of the Under Proprietors, some Time after, surrendered their Charters to the Crown, whereby *New York* and the *Jerseys* became Royal Governments; but *Penn* retained that Part of the Country which had been granted to him. And King *Charles II.* made him another Grant in 1680, of the rest of that Country which now constitutes the rest of *Pensylvania*, in Consideration of a Debt due to his Father the Admiral from the Government. *Penn* the Son afterwards united the Countries he possessed by both Grants into one, giving them the Name of *Pensylvania*, and began to plant them in the Year 1681. The *Dutch* and *Swedish* Inhabitants chusing still to reside in this Country, as they did in *New York* and the *Jerseys*, they and their Descendants enjoying the same Privileges as the rest of his Majesty's Subjects in these Plantations do, and are now in a Manner the same People with the *English*, speaking their Language, and governed by their Laws and Customs.

Mr. *Penn* however, notwithstanding the Grants made him by the Crown and the *Duke of York*, did not esteem himself the real Proprietor of the Lands granted him, until he had given the *Indians* a valuable Consideration (or what they esteem'd such) for their Coun-

try: He assembled therefore their Sachems or Princes, and purchased Countries of a very large Extent of them, for a very moderate Price, as they made scarce any other Use of their Country, than to hunt in it. He paid them for it in Cloaths, Tools, and Utensils, to the entire Satisfaction of the Natives, who still retained more Lands than they could possibly use, being very few in Number. *Pensylvania* is now one of the most flourishing Colonies we have in *North America*, having never had any Quarrel with the Natives. Whenever they desire to extend their Settlements, they purchase new Lands of the Sachems, never taking any Thing from them by Force.

MARYLAND.

Situation and Extent.

Between	{ 74 and 78 }	W. Lon	} Being	{ 140 Miles in Length.
Between	{ 38 and 40 }	N. Lat.		
				{ 135 Miles in Breadth.

Boundaries.] **B**OUNDED by *Pensylvania*, on the North; by another Part of *Pensylvania*, and the *Atlantic Ocean*, East; by *Virginia*, South; and by the *Apalachian Mountains*, West.

Maryland is divided into two Parts by the Bay of *Chesepack*, viz.
1. The Eastern; and, 2. The Western Division.

Divisions.	Counties.	Chief Towns.
The East Division contains the Counties of	{ 1. <i>Somerset</i> — 2. <i>Dorchester</i> — 3. <i>Talbot County</i> — 4. <i>Cecil County</i> —	{ <i>Somerset</i> <i>Dorchester</i> <i>Oxford</i> .
The West Division contains	{ 1. <i>St. Mary's County</i> — 2. <i>Charles County</i> — 3. <i>Prince George County</i> — 4. <i>Calvert County</i> — 5. <i>Anne Arundel County</i> — 6. <i>Baltimore County</i> —	{ <i>St. Mary's</i> <i>Bristol</i> <i>Masterkout</i> <i>Abington</i> <i>Annapolis, W. Lon.</i> 78. N. Lat. 39-25. <i>Baltimore</i> .

Rivers.] This Country, like *Virginia*, is watered with innumerable Springs, which form a great many fine Rivers, of which the Chief are, 1. *Patowmack*. 2. The River *Pocomoac*. 3. The River *Patuxent*. 4. *Severn River*. 5. *Cheptonk*. 6. *Sassafras River*. 7. *Wicomoca River*; and, 8. The River of *St. George*.

There

There are more Rivers capable of receiving large Ships, which, with the numerous Bays and Creeks that indent the Land on every Side, give the Seamen an Opportunity of bringing their Vessels up to the Planters Doors to receive their Freights of Tobacco, &c.

Bays and Capes.] The chief Bays are those of *Cheesepeak* and *De la War*; and Cape *Henlopen*, at the Entrance of *De la War* Bay, is the most noted Cape.

Name.] King *Charles I.* was pleased to give this Province the Name of *Maryland*, in Honour to his Queen *Henrietta Maria*, Daughter of *Henry IV.* of *France*, when he granted it by Patent to *George Calvert* Lord *Baltimore*, Anno 1631.

It is separated from *Virginia*, on the South, by the River *Potomack*.

Face of the Country.] This, as well as *Virginia*, may be divided into, 1. The low Lands next the Sea. 2. The hilly Country towards the Heads of the Rivers; and, 3. The *Apalachian* Mountains beyond, which are exceeding high.

Air.] The Air of this Country, I perceive, is excessive hot some Part of the Summer, and equally cold in Winter, when the North-west Wind blows.

Their Winters are not of more than three or four Months Duration, and in these they seldom have one Month of bad Weather; all the rest they are happy in a clear Air, and bright Sun, and are scarce ever troubled with Fogs.

Produce and Traffick.] Tobacco is planted and cultivated here with as much Application as in *Virginia*, and their principal Traffick with *England* is in this Article; though the Country produces most of the Grain and Fruits of *Europe* and *America*. The Planters live in Farms, dispersed all over the Country, chiefly near the Banks of Rivers, or on the Sea-Coast. They seem to have an Aversion to reside in Towns here, as well as in *Virginia*, or rather they find it more convenient for the Management of their Plantations.

Constitution and Religion.] They are governed by the same Laws as in *England*, only some Acts of Assembly they have relating to particular Cases, not under the Verge of the *English* Laws, or where the Laws of *England* do not aptly provide for some Circumstances, under which their Way of Living hath put them. The Church of *England* is established here; Churches are built, and there is an annual Stipend allowed for every Minister by a perpetual Law, which is more or less, according to the Number of Taxables in each Parish; every Christian Male sixteen Years old, and Negroes, Male and Female, above that Age, pay 40 lb. of Tobacco to the Minister, which is levied by the Sheriff among other publick Levies; which make the Revenues of the Ministers, one with another, about twenty thousand Pounds of Tobacco, or one hundred Pounds Sterling *per Annum*.

On the first Planting of *Maryland*, there were several Nations of

Indians in the Country, governed by several Petty Kings; but there are not now five hundred Fighting Men of them in the Province, and those are more on the Eastern Shore than on the West. Here they have two or three little Towns, and some of them come over to the West, in Winter-time, to hunt for Deer, being generally employed by the *English*: These *Indians* take Delight in nothing else, and it is rare that any of them will embrace our Way of Living and Worship. The Cause of their diminishing proceeded not from any Wars with the *English*, for we have had none with them, but from their own perpetual Discords and Wars among themselves; and their Drinking, and other Vices, which the *English* taught them, probably may have destroyed many more.

Genius of the Indians.] They have admirable Capacities, when their Humours and Tempers are perfectly understood; and, if well taught, they might advance themselves, and do great Good in the Service of Religion; whereas now they are taught to become rather worse than better, by falling into the worst Practices of vile nominal Christians, which they add to their own *Indian* Manners, and absurd Customs.

Revolutions and memorable Events.

MARYLAND was discovered in the Year 1606, when *Virginia* was first planted, and for some Time was esteemed a Part of *Virginia*, until King Charles I. in the Year 1632, granted all that Part of *Virginia*, which lay North of *Patowmack* River, and was not then planted, to the Right Hon. *Cecilius Calvert* Lord *Baltimore*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and to his Heirs; which was afterwards named *Maryland* in Honour of the then Queen Consort *Henrietta Maria*, youngest Daughter of the *French* King *Henry IV.* The Lord *Baltimore* sent over his Brother the Hon. *Leonard Calvert*, Esq; with several *Roman* Catholick Gentlemen, and other Adventurers, to the Number of 200, who arrived in the Bay of *Chesapeake* in the Year 1633, and planted the first Colony near the Mouth of *Patowmark* River, and advancing to the *Indian* Town of *Yoamaco*, they were permitted to reside in one Part of the Town, in Consideration of some Presents they made to the *Wervance* or Prince of the Country, who left them in Possession of the whole Town as soon as his People had got in their Harvest; whereupon Mr. *Calvert* gave the Town the Name of *St. Mary's*: But what principally induced the *Wervance* to be so exceeding civil to the *English* was, his being at War with the *Susquabannah* *Indians*, and expecting to be protected by the *English* against that potent Enemy, who had very near driven him out of his Country. And such was the good Understanding between the *Yoamaco* *Indians* and this Colony, that while the *English* were planting the Country, the *Indians* hunted for them in the Woods, and brought them in great Quantities of Venison and Wild Fowl; and many *Roman* Catholick Families coming over from *England* to avoid the Penal Laws, this soon became a flourishing Colony, of which the *Calverts* remained Governors until the Civil Wars

Wars in *England*, when the Family were deprived of the Government of this Province, but recovered it again on the Restoration of King *Charles II.* And the Hon. *Charles Calvert*, Son of the Lord *Baltimore*, remained Governor of that Colony near twenty Years, who promoted the Planting of Tobacco here, till the Colony became almost as considerable for that Branch of Business as *Virginia*; and the Family still remain Proprietors of this Plantation being one of the most considerable Estates enjoyed by any Subject of *Great-Britain* Abroad.

As to the Manners and Customs of the *Indians*, and other Articles omitted here, these will be seen in the Description of *Virginia*, which are very little different from those of *Maryland*.



VIRGINIA.

Situation and Extent.

Between	{ 74 and 80 }	W. Lon	} Being	{ 240 Miles in Length. 200 Miles in Breadth.
Between	{ 36 and 39 }	N. Lat.		

Boundaries.] **B**OUNDED by the River *Patowmack*, which divides it from *Maryland*, on the North-East; by the *Atlantic* Ocean, on the East; by *Carolina*, on the South; and by the *Apalachian* Mountains, on the West.

It may be divided into four Parts, *viz.* 1. The North Division. 2. The Middle Division. 3. The South Division; and, 4. The East Division.

Divisions.	Counties.	Parishes.
The North Division contains the Counties of	1. <i>Northumberland</i>	{ <i>Wicomock</i> <i>Christ-Church</i>
	2. <i>Lancashire</i>	
	3. <i>Westmoreland</i>	{ <i>St. Paul's</i>
	4. <i>Richmond</i>	
	5. <i>Stafford</i>	
The Middle Division contains	6. <i>Essex</i>	{ <i>Farnham</i> <i>Christ-Church</i> <i>Abington</i> <i>Stratton</i> <i>St. John's</i> <i>St. Peter's</i> <i>Elizabeth</i> <i>Denby</i> <i>York</i> <i>Lynhaven.</i>
	7. <i>Middlesex</i>	
	8. <i>Gloucester</i>	
	9. <i>King and Queen County</i>	
	10. <i>King William County</i>	
	11. <i>New Kent</i>	
	12. <i>Elizabeth County</i>	
	13. <i>Warwick County</i>	
	14. <i>York County</i>	
	15. <i>Princess Anne County</i>	

Divisions.	Counties.	Parishes.
The South Division contains	16. Norfolk County —	Elizabeth
	17. Nansemond County —	Chukaturk
	18. Isle of Wight County —	Newport
	19. Surrey County —	Southwark
	20. Prince George County —	Wyanoke
	21. Charles County —	Westover
	22. Henrico County —	Bristol
The Eastern Division between Chesapeake Bay and the Ocean	23. James County —	James Town
	24. Accomac County —	Accomac
	25. Northumberland —	Hungers.

Rivers.] Into the West Side of this Bay fall four great Rivers, which rise in the *Apalachian Mountains*, running from the North-West to the South-East; the most southerly of these is *James River*, the *Indian Name* whereof was *Powhatan*, being generally about two Miles over, and navigable at least fourscore Miles. *York River*, whose *Indian Name* was *Pamunky*, is a little to the Northward of *James River*. North of *York River* is the River of *Rappahanock*; North of *Rappahanock*, is the great River of *Potomack*, which is navigable near two hundred Miles; being nine Miles broad in some Places, but generally about seven.

Bays and Capes.] The great Bay of *Chesapeake* runs up through *Virginia* and *Maryland*, almost due North, three hundred Miles and upwards, being navigable most Part of the Way for large Ships. We enter this Bay between two Promontories called *Cape Charles* and *Cape Henry*.

Face of the Country.] As we approach *Virginia* from the Ocean, it appears to be low Land; and for an hundred Miles up into the Country, there is scarce a Hill or a Stone to be met with. The whole Country, before it was planted, was either Forests, or Bogs and Morasses, which the People in the *West-Indies* call Swamps, and such the greatest Part of it is at present. Their Trees are much loftier than ours, and no Underwood or Bushes grow beneath. People travel with Ease through these Forests on Horseback, and never want a fine Shade to defend them from the Summer Heats.

Air and Seasons.] The Air and Seasons depend very much on the Wind, as to Heat and Cold, Dryness and Moisture; the North and North-West Winds are very nitrous, and piercing cold, and clear, or else stormy; the South-East and South, hazy and sultry hot; in Winter they have a fine clear Air, and dry, which renders it very pleasant; their Frosts are short, but sometimes so very sharp, that it will freeze the Rivers over three Miles broad.

Snow falls sometimes in pretty great Quantities, but rarely continues there above a Day or two; their Spring is about a Month earlier than in *England*; in *April* they have frequent Rains; *May* and

and *June* the Heat increases, and it is much like our Summer, being mitigated with gentle Breezes, that rise about Nine of the Clock, and decrease and encrease as the Sun rises and falls. *July* and *August* those Breezes cease, and the Air becomes stagnant; then the Heat is violent and troublesome. In *September* the Weather usually breaks suddenly, and there falls very considerable Rains, when many fall sick, this being the Time for Cachexies, Fluxes, scorbutical Dropsies, Gripes, or the like.

It is computed there are in *Virginia* upwards of an hundred thousand Souls, besides Servants and Slaves, which are above twice that Number.

Soil and Produce.] No Country produces greater Quantities of excellent Tobacco, and yet *Virginia* is generally a sandy Land with a very shallow Soil; so that after they have cleared a fresh Piece of Ground out of the Woods, it will not bear Tobacco past two or three Years, unless cow-penned, or well dunged.

Of spontaneous Flowers there are great Variety; the finest Crown Imperial in the World, the Cardinal Flower so much extolled for its scarlet Colour; and almost all the Year round the Plains and Vallies are adorned with Flowers of one kind or other.

There is also found the fine Tulip-bearing Laurel-tree, which has the pleasantest Smell in the World, and keeps blossoming and seeding several Months together.

Silk-Grass grows spontaneous in many Places; I need not mention what Advantage may be made of so useful a Plant, whose Fibres are as fine as Flax, and much stronger than Hemp.

The Woods produce great Variety of Incense and sweet Gums, which distil from several Trees.

All Sorts of Naval Stores may be produced there, as Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Turpentine, Plank-Timber, Masts and Yards, besides Sails, Cordage, and Iron; and all these may be transported by an easy Water Carriage to *Great Britain*.

Food.] Their usual Food was Hommony, which is *Indian* Corn boiled to a Pulp, and comes the nearest buttered Wheat of any thing I can compare it to; they eat also Venison, Fish, and Fowl, great Part of their Time being employed in hunting and taking them, for they had no tame Fowls.

Animals.] Their Animals are generally the same as have been enumerated in treating of *Mexico*. And besides the Animals the *Europeans* found there, most of the Quadrupeds of *Europe* have been introduced; such as Horses, Cows, Sheep and Hogs, which are prodigiously multiplied; many of them run wild in their Forests. Beef and Pork are sold from One-Penny to Two-pence a Pound. Their fattest Pullets at Six-pence a Piece; Chickens at three or four Shillings a Dozen; Geese at Ten-pence a Piece; a Turkey for Eighteen-pence. Fish, Oysters, and wild Fowl are the cheapest Food in the Country in the Season. And Deer are sold from Five Shillings to Ten Shillings a Piece.

Constitution.] The Government of the *Indians* is Monarchical, and the Crown descends to the next Brother, and not to the Son of the deceased Monarch; and if there are no Brothers, then to the Sisters successively, according to their Seniority; but this is in Reality a limited Monarchy, for the King transacts nothing of Consequence without consulting his Priests and the Chiefs of the People; and though he be vested with the Civil Power, the General has the Command of the Army in Time of War independent of him. The whole Territory belonging to one Tribe being but one great Common, every Man has a Right to what he erects, possesses, or uses, whether Buildings or Plantations, as long as he remains in that Part of the Country where they lie; but when he removes, any other Man may settle on the same Spot of Ground. The Government of the *English* is formed upon the *English* Model; the Governor acts as King; the Council supplies the Place of a House of Lords, and the House of Representatives the Commons.

There are three publick Officers besides the Governor, who have their Commission immediately from his Majesty, *viz.* The Auditor of the Revenue; the Receiver-General, and the Secretary, in whose Office is kept the publick Records, and all Deeds, and other Writings prov'd.

The Ecclesiastical Commissary receives his Authority from the Bishop of *London*.

The Treasurer of the Province is appointed by the general Assembly, and receives the Money rais'd by the Acts of that Assembly.

Forces.] There are no other Forces in *Virginia* but Militia, of which the Governor is Lieutenant General by his Commission, and in each County he appoints the Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and Major.

Every Freeman (that is, all that are not Servants) from sixteen to sixty Years of Age, are listed in the Militia, and are muster'd once a Year at a general Muster, and four Times a Year by Troops and Companies in their respective Counties; and they are reckon'd to be about twenty thousand Men; the whole Inhabitants, Men, Women and Children, amounting to upwards of One hundred thousand, and Slaves and Servants to twice that Number.

This Colony have now enjoyed a long Peace: The *Indians* are in perfect Subjection to them, and they have no Apprehension of any foreign Enemy able to hurt them, except in the wide Sea by their Cruizers and Privateers. In all our Wars the Enemy have seldom ventured within the Bay of *Chesapeake*. Guardships are usually sent from *England* for the Defence of this and the other Plantations, none of our Colonies being suffered to have Men of War of their own.

Revenues.] The publick Revenues are, 1. A Rent reserved by the Crown of all Lands granted by Patent. 2. A Duty of two Shillings a Hoghead on all Tobacco exported. 3. A Duty of Six-pence a Head for every Passenger brought into the Country. 4. Fines and Forfeitures. 5. Duties on foreign Liquors, and on Slaves and Servants

wants imported. And lastly, Money rais'd by Acts passed in the Assembly; besides the Duties laid upon Tobacco in the Countries that produce it. There are such heavy Duties on all that is exported to *England*, that they amount to two hundred and fifty thousand Pounds annually, of which the Planters complain, with some Reason. They observe that the *English* Merchants only are the Gainers by this Traffick; those that are at the Charge of planting and preparing it, get but a bare Subsistence, and many of them are deeply in Debt to our Merchants; for the Prime Cost, clear of Duties, does not amount to more than a Penny a Pound.

Persons and Habits.] The *Indians* are born tolerably white, but take a great deal of Pains to darken their Complexion, by anointing themselves with Grease, and lying in the Sun; they also paint their Faces, Breasts, and Shoulders, of various Colours, but generally red. Their Features are good, especially those of the Women; their Limbs clean and straight, and scarce ever any crooked or deformed Persons among them.

Their Chiefs wear a Coronet adorned with Feathers, and sometimes a whole Fowl, stuffed and dried, on their Heads; their Ornaments are Ear-rings of Copper, Chains, or Shells, Feathers and Beads about their Necks, and Bracelets of the same about their Arms.

Their Cloathing is only a Piece of Skin about their Waist, that reaches down to their Knees; and those of Condition have a Skin of a Deer, or some other Beast for a Mantle; and another Piece of Skin serves them for Shoes or Buskins.

Genius.] The *Indians* are neither so ignorant, nor so innocent, as some suppose them, but are a very understanding Generation, quick of Apprehension, sudden in Dispatch, subtle in their Dealings, exquisite in their Inventions, and industrious in their Labour; the World has no better Marksmen with Bow and Arrow than the Natives, who kill Birds flying, Fishes swimming, and wild Beasts running; and shoot their Arrows with such prodigious Force, that one of them shot an *Englishman* quite through, and nailed both his Arms to his Body with the same Arrow.

They did not know the Use of Iron, and the Copper they had only served them for Ornaments; their edged Tools were sharp Stones, or Shells set in Wood; they burnt down the Timber they used.

Buildings and Furniture of the Indians.] The *Indians* had no Towns when the *English* arrived amongst them, any more than they have at this Day. They liv'd, dispersed in small Villages, of ten or twelve Huts a Piece, either in the Woods, or on the Banks of Rivers, where they had little Plantations of *Indian* Corn and Roots, not enough to supply their Families half the Year, subsisting the Remainder of it by Hunting, Fishing, and Fowling, and the Fruits of the Earth, which grow spontaneously in great Plenty here. They cover'd their Huts with Bark or Mats, and lay upon Mats or Skins. The Palaces of their great Men were ordinary Barns, divided into Rooms by Mats; in the farthest of which was placed their Idol, which

which they carried with them in all their Expeditions. Their Furniture consisted of Skins, Earthen Pots and Pans; Gourds or Calabashes cut afunder, which serv'd them for Pails, Cups and Dishes. This Country was then but thinly peopled, these small Villages being usually some Miles afunder.

Diversions.] On Festivals and rejoicing Days they Sing and Dance in a Ring, taking Hands, having so painted and disguised themselves, that it is difficult to know any of them. One of the first Adventurers relates, that being invited to one of these Entertainments, they carried him to a Wood Side, and having seated him and his Company by a good Fire, thirty young Women sallied out of the Wood perfectly naked, except a Modesty-bit made of Green Leaves, their Bodies being painted Red, White and Black, and of all Manner of Colours. On their Heads every one had a Pair of Stags Horns, Bows and Arrows in their Hands, and Quivers at their Backs: They took Hands, and sung and danc'd round the Strangers and the Fire, and having continued this Diversion for an Hour, they retir'd into the Wood, where they had provided a Feast of Fish, Flesh, Fowl, and Fruits, to which the Strangers were invited, and entertained with their Country Songs while they were at Dinner.

Religion.] Travellers entertain us with such different and contradictory Accounts of the Religion of the Natives, that it is difficult to know what we ought to believe concerning them. Mr. *White*, who was sent over as Governor of an intended Colony by Sir *Walter Raleigh*, relates, that they worshipped the Sun; that at break of Day, all the Family above twelve Years of Age went to the Water Side, and bathing until the Sun arose, offered Tobacco to this Planet; and that they did the same at Sun-set. Captain *Smith* and Colonel *Beverly*, who resided long amongst them, assure us they worshipped the Images of some inferior Deities, whose Anger they seem'd to dread, on which Account the Generality of our People denominate the Objects of their Devotion Devils, though at the same Time it is allowed they pray to their inferior Deities for Success in their Undertakings, and for Plenty of Food and other Necessaries of Life: That they seem to acknowledge one supreme God, but do not adore him, believing him to be too far exalted above them, and too happy in himself to be concern'd about the trifling Affairs of poor Mortals. They seem also to believe a future State, and that after Death they shall be removed to their Friends, who have gone before them, to an Elysium or Paradise beyond the Western Mountains. Others allow them no Religion, or very faint Notions of these Things; but all agree that they are exceeding Superstitious, and seem to dread evil Spirits; and that they have their Conjurers, whom they consult on their undertaking any Enterprize. Others relate that these pretended Conjurers are both Priests and Physicians, and what they can't cure by their Medicines, they pretend to do by Witchcraft.

In order to reconcile these different Accounts, we must suppose that different Tribes may have different Notions, and different Rites

and

and Ceremonies, and some of the Relaters may have obtain'd better Information than others.

As to the *Christians* here, they copy exactly after their Mother the Church of *England*. Every Parish is provided with its Priest, who has a House and Glebe, and about the Value of fourscore Pounds *per Annum* paid him in Tobacco, which the Church Wardens collect for him: But there are no Protestant Bishops. An Ecclesiastical Commissary, or Superintendant, is appointed by the Bishop of *London* in this Colony, as well as in others, who inspects the Behaviour of the Clergy; and though a full Liberty of Conscience is allowed to all Perswasions, there are but few Dissenters from the established Church.

A University.] The Seat of the Government being removed from *James Town*, to a Place called *Williamsbourg*, in Honour of King *William*, situate between *James* and *York* River, it was proposed to build a College there, to which their Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, in the Year 1692, gave about two thousand Pounds, endowing it with twenty thousand Acres of Land, and the Revenue of One-penny in the Pound on all Tobacco exported.

A Power was also given to certain Gentlemen, and their Successors, to build the College, and give it the Name of *William* and *Mary* College, in which there were appointed a President, six Professors, and one hundred Students; and the Trustees were enabled to take Estates to the Value of two thousand Pounds *per Annum*; and there has been a very large Donation by the Honourable Mr. *Boyle* to this College, for the Education of *Indian* Children therein.

Poor provided for.] Notwithstanding there are not many Planters very rich in this Province, there is scarce any Man so poor as to be reduced to a State of Beggary; but if any one happens to be disabled by Age or Sickness from working, he is quartered upon some substantial Planter, where he is plentifully provided for at the publick Charge, and not in the Manner that the Poor are provided for on this Side the Water, where they are in a Manner imprisoned, and just preserved from perishing.

Their County Courts have a Power of Censuring, and punishing all Masters that do not provide their Servants good wholesome Diet, Cloathing and Lodging. And these Courts have Power to redress any Grievance Servants may have Reason to complain of.

The Property of all Money and Goods sent over to Servants, or carried with them, is reserved for them, and remains entirely at their Disposal.

Revolutions and memorable Events.

THE North-East Part of the Continent of *America* was first discovered by *Sebastian Cabot*, a Native of *Bristol*. King *Henry VII.* employed him in the Year 1497, to find out a North-West Passage to *China*; which though *Cabot* was not so fortunate to accomplish, yet he discovered all the North-East Coast of *America*, from *Cape Florida*, in 25 Degrees of North Latitude, to 67 and an half; from

from whence *England* claimed a Right to that Country, prior to the *Spaniards*, or any other *European* Power: And the Reason no Attempt was made to plant, or send Colonies to *North America* for a considerable Time, *Cabot* himself informs us, was the Wars that happened immediately after: By which I suppose he Means the Insurrections in the Reign of *Henry VII.* and the Wars with *France*, *Scotland*, and *Spain*, in the Reigns of *Henry VIII.* *Edward VI.* *Queen Mary*, and *Queen Elizabeth*.

Queen Elizabeth having equipped several Squadrons, under the Command of those celebrated Commanders, *Drake*, *Hawkins*, and *Raleigh*, to cruise upon the *Spanish* Coasts and Islands in *America*, they brought Home such favourable Accounts of the Riches and Fertility of *Florida*, that a great many enterprizing Gentlemen appeared very zealous of making Settlements in that Part of the World, and chose *Mr. Raleigh*, afterwards *Sir Walter*, to conduct the Enterprize, who obtained a Patent or Grant from *Queen Elizabeth* in the Year 1584, of all such Lands as he should discover in *North America*, between 33 and 40 Degrees of North Latitude, and to dispose of them in Fee Simple or otherwise, to any of the Subjects of *England*, reserving to the Crown a fifth Part of all the Gold and Silver Ore that should be acquired in such Countries, paying the said fifth Part to the Crown in lieu of all Services.

Whereupon *Mr. Raleigh* formed a Society among his Friends, who contributed large Sums, and provided two Ships to go upon the Discovery, the Command of them being given to *Capt. Philip Amidas* and *Capt. Arthur Barlow*, who set Sail from *England* on the 20th of *April* 1584, and arrived at the Island of *Wokoken* on the Coast of *Carolina*, in 34 Degrees odd Minutes N. Lat. They visited another Island a little to the Northward, called *Roanoak*; and some of the Officers went over to the neighbouring Continent, where they were hospitably entertained by *Wingina* the King of that Part of the Country; however, they returned to the Island of *Wokoken* before Night, where they barter'd some Utensils of Brass and Pewter, Axes, Hatchets and Knives, with the Natives, for Skins and Furs; and having disposed of all their Goods, and loaded their Ships with Skins, Sassafras, and Cedar, and procured some Pearls and Tobacco, they parted with the Natives in a very friendly Manner, returning to *England* with two *Indians*, who desired to come along with them. The Tobacco brought home by these Adventurers, being the first that was ever seen in *England*, and was then cried up as a most valuable Plant, and a Remedy for almost every Disease.

These two Ships having made a profitable Voyage, and given out, that the Country was immensely rich, *Mr. Raleigh* and his Friends fitted out a Fleet of Seven Ships more, giving the Command of it to *Sir Edward Greenville*, who set Sail from *Plymouth* the 9th of *April* 1585, and arrived at the Island of *Wokoken* the 26th of *June* following, where the Admiral's Ship was cast away going into the Harbour; but he and all the Crew were saved. The Admiral afterwards conducted the Adventurers to the Island of *Roanoak*, from whence he went over to the Continent, and took a View of the Country;

Country ; and one of the Natives stealing a Silver Cup, he took a severe Revenge, burnt and plundered an *Indian* Town, with all their Corn growing in their Fields, and leaving 108 Men on the Island of *Roanok*, under the Command of Mr. *Ralph Lane*, directed him to make further Discoveries, and then set Sail for *England*, promising to return with such Reinforcements as should enable him to subdue the neighbouring Continent : But Mr. *Lane* marching to the West, found the Country destroyed before him as he advanced, and it was with great Difficulty he made his Retreat to *Roanok* again. And here the Colony were in great Danger of Starving, if Admiral *Drake* had not taken them up as he was returning from a Cruize, and brought them to *England*.

Sir *Walter* sent over several other little Embarkations ; but neglecting to support them, all of them perished. The *Indians* had been exasperated by Sir *Edward Greenville*'s Plundering the Country, and would never be reconciled to the *English* afterwards ; and this Sir *Edward* seem'd sensible of, when he determined to bring over such a Force as was sufficient to make an entire Conquest of the Country.

But Sir *Walter* not finding the Gold and Silver he expected to meet with here, did not think it worth his While to make use of that Interest he had at Court to establish Settlements in this Part of the Country, especially after he was informed he might meet with Mountains of Gold in *Guiana*, now called *New Andalusia* in *Terra-firma* : In attempting the Discovery whereof his Son lost his Life ; and that Attempt was the real Occasion of the Loss of his own. No further Attempts were made to fix Colonies either in *Carolina* or *Virginia*, until the Reign of King *James I.* who by his Letters Patent, dated the 10th of *April* 1606, authorized Sir *Thomas Gates*, Sir *George Summers*, *Richard Hackluit*, Clerk, Prebendary of *Westminster*, and other Adventurers, to plant the Coast of *Virginia*, between 34 and 45 Degrees of North Latitude ; who thereupon fitted out three small Ships, giving the Command of them to Capt. *Christopher Newport*, who set Sail from the Downs the 5th of *January* 1606-7, and on the 26th of *April* 1607, arrived in the Bay of *Chesapeake* ; and sailing up the River *Powhatan*, now *James River*, they landed on a Peninsula about fifty Miles up the River, where they built a Fort, and afterwards a Town, which they called *James Town* in Honour of King *James I.* from whom they received their Patent. This was the first Town built by the *English* on the Continent of *America*.

There happened some Skirmishes between the *English* and the Natives at their Landing ; but the *Indians* apprehending they should not be able to maintain their Ground against a People furnished with Fire-Arms, pretended to be reconciled, waiting however for an Opportunity of falling upon these Strangers when they should meet with an Advantage. The Fort being finished, Capt. *Newport*, on the 22d of *June* 1607, returned to *England*, leaving 104 Men in the new Settlement.

The Garrison soon finding themselves in Want of Provisions, and the

the Natives refusing to furnish them with any, tho' they offered to give the full Value for them, the *English* found themselves under a Necessity of plundering the Country; upon which an open War commenced between them and the Natives; however, fresh Supplies and Reinforcements coming over, commanded by the Lord *Delaware*, the *Indians* were glad to enter into a Treaty of Peace, during which, the *English* finding a great Demand for Tobacco in *Europe*, began to encourage the Planting of it, in which they succeeded beyond their Expectations; and at the same Time Sir *George Yardley* the Governor established a Government resembling that of *England*, and the first General Assembly or Parliament met at *James Town* in May 1620; and Negroes were first imported into *Virginia* the same Year.

The *Indians* in the mean Time looking upon themselves as a conquered People, entered into a Conspiracy to massacre all the *English* on the 22d of *March* 1622, about Noon, when the *English* were Abroad at Work on their Plantations without Arms; and they actually murdered 347 of the *English*, most of them being killed by their own Working Tools: But an *Indian*, who had been well used by his Master, disclosing the Design to him a little before this Execution, he gave Notice to the rest of the Planters, who stood upon their Defence, and not only saved their own Lives, but cut off great Numbers of the *Indians*.

The Planters not long after falling out among themselves, the *Indians* took an Advantage of their Divisions, and made another Attempt to recover their Country, killing great Numbers of the *English* by Surprise.

These Misfortunes being ascribed to the Mal-Administration of the Company, King *Charles I.* dissolved them in the Year 1626, and reduced the Government of *Virginia* under his own immediate Direction, appointing the Governor and Council himself, ordering all Patents and Process to issue in the King's Name, reserving a Quit-rent of 2 s. for every hundred Acres of Land. The Planters however falling into Factions and Parties again, the *Indians* made a third Effort to recover their lost Liberties, and cut off near 500 more of the *English*; but they were at length repulsed, and their King *Oppaconcanough* taken Prisoner, and killed by a private Soldier, very much against the Will of Sir *William Berkley* the then Governor, who designed to have brought him over into *England*, being a Man of an extraordinary Stature, and of uncommon Parts.

Sir *William* afterwards made Peace with the *Indians*, which continued a considerable Time; but the Civil War commencing in *England*, he was removed from his Government during the Usurpation, when an Ordinance of Parliament was made, prohibiting the Plantations to receive or export any Goods but in *English* Ships; which gave Birth to the Act of Navigation in the Reign of King *Charles II.* who reinstated Sir *William Berkley* in his Government at the Restoration.

Sir *William* promoted the Manufactures of Silk and Linnen in this Plantation, and was esteemed an excellent Governor; but the Act of Navigation, restraining the Planters from sending their Merchandize

to Foreign Countries, and from receiving Cloathing, Furniture, or Supplies, from any Nation but *England*, creating a great deal of Discontent, Mr. *Bacon*, a popular factious Gentleman, took the Advantage of their Disaffection, and setting up for himself, drew the People into Rebellion, deposed the Governor, and compelled him to fly to the Eastern Shore of the Bay of *Chesapeake*; and had not *Bacon* died in good Time, he had probably made himself Sovereign of *Virginia*; but upon his Death Sir *William* returned to his Government, and the People to their Duty, since which there has been no material Alterations in the State of *Virginia*; but they have neglected the making Silk, Wine, and every other Branch of Business, which the Soil and Climate seemed proper for, and employed themselves solely in the Planting and Curing of Tobacco.

CAROLINA, comprehending North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Situation and Extent.

Between	{	75 and 86	{	W. Lon	} Being {	500 Miles in Length.
Between	{	30 and 36	{	N. Lat.		
						Breadth uncertain.

IF we were to extend *Carolina* to the Westward, as far as their Charters would justify them, or as far as the Country of the *Cherokee Indians*, our Allies, extends, we might make the River *Mississippi* the Western Boundary, which falls into the Gulph of *Mexico*, in 95 Deg. of Western Longitude; but if we take in no more than is actually planted by the *English*, we must not extend it above 200 Miles West of the *Atlantic Ocean*. As to the *French* Settlements on the River *Mississippi*, they are but late Intruders there since the Year 1720, for all to the East of that River properly belongs to the *English*; and all to the West, to the *Spaniards*; and the *Spaniards* actually destroyed some of the Forts the *French* had erected on the West Side of that River; though since this strict Union between the two Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain*, the *Spaniards* wink at the *French* Incroachments. And if the *English* suffer them to possess the East Side of *Mississippi*, and fortify themselves there, our Colonies in *Carolina* will be in a very uneasy Situation. The Southern Limits of this Country, now denominated *Georgia*, are in a very unsettled Condition also; the *Spaniards* claiming that Country as a Part of *Spanish Florida*, whereas the *English* insist that *Carolina* extends as far as the River of St. *John's*, in 30 Degrees of North Latitude; but how the Commissaries, appointed to settle the Limits between *Georgia* and *Spanish*

Spanish Florida, may agree, is very uncertain. I shall take the Liberty, however, to give *Carolina* the Bounds it ought to have both against *French* and *Spanish Florida*, and bound *Carolina* by *Virginia* on the North; by the *Atlantic Ocean*, on the West; by the River of *St. John's*, on the South; and the River *Mississippi*, on the West; and throw it into three Divisions, viz. 1. *North Carolina*. 2. *South Carolina*; and, 3. *Georgia*.

Divisions.	Counties.	Towns.
North Carolina contains the Counties of ———	{ <i>Albemarle</i> ——— <i>Bath</i> County, and <i>Clarendon</i> in Part —	{ Divided into Parishes, but has no Towns.
The Middle Division, or South Carolina, contains the Counties of	{ <i>Clarendon</i> in Part <i>Craven</i> County — <i>Berkley</i> County — <i>Colleton</i> County —	{ <i>St. James</i> <i>Christ Church</i>
	{ <i>Granville</i> County	{ <i>Charles Town</i> , W. Lon. 79, N. Lat. 32-30. <i>Port-Royal</i> .
The South Division contains only	{ <i>Georgia</i> ———	{ <i>Savannah</i> <i>Frederica</i> <i>Purisburg</i> .

Rivers.] The chief Rivers are, 1. *Albemarle* River. 2. *Pentagüe*. 3. *Nense*. 4. *Cape Fear*, or *Clarendon* River. 5. *Wateree*. 6. *Santee*. 7. *Ashley* River. 8. *Cooper* River. 9. *Colliton*. 10. *Cambahee*. 11. *Savannah*. 12. *Alatamaha*; and, 13. That noble River of *St. John's*, which divides *Georgia* from *Spanish Florida*; all which Rivers rise in the *Apalachian* Mountains, and running East, fall into the *Atlantic Ocean*. And Mr. *Oglethorpe* assures us, that the Rivers *Flint*, *Catoche*, *Ogechee*, and even the River *Mississippi*, which run from the North-East to the South-West, and fall into the *Gulph of Mexico*, pass through Part of *Carolina*.

Seas, Bays and Capes.] The only Sea bordering on this Country is that of the *Atlantic Ocean*, which is so shallow near the Coast, that a Ship of any great Burthen cannot approach it, except in some few Places: There has not yet been found one good Harbour in *North Carolina*; the best are those of *Roanoak* at the Mouth of *Albemarle* River, and *Pimlico*. In *South Carolina*, there are the Harbours of *Winyaw*, or *George Town*, *Charles Town*, and *Port Royal*. In *Georgia*, the Mouths of the Rivers *Savannah*, and *Alatamaha*, also form good Harbours.

The most remarkable Promontories are, *Cape Hatteras*, in 35^o odd Min. North Latitude; *Cape Fear* to the South of it, and *Cape Carteret* still further South.

Face of the Country.] It has a low level Coast; not a Hill to be seen from *St. Augustin* to *Virginia*, and a great Way beyond, and is generally covered with Wood, where the Planters have not cleared it. The Country rises into Hills about 100 Miles West of the Coast, and continues to rise gradually to the *Apalachian* Mountains, which are about 150 Miles distant from the Ocean. *Air.*]

Air.] *Carolina* is situate between the Extremes of Heat and Cold, but the Heat is more troublesome in Summer, than the Cold in Winter.

Produce.] The Vegetables are innumerable, for all that grow in *Europe* grow there, and many that cannot stand our Winters thrive there.

This Country hath produced, and would still produce, Silk, Wine, and Oil, if it was properly cultivated; Mulberry-trees and Grapes grow spontaneously, and the Soil is extremely proper for Olives. We have had Samples of their Silk brought over, equal to any we purchase of Foreigners.

Traffick.] They ship off yearly from *Carolina* about 60,000 Barrels of Rice, each Barrel containing 400 Weight, and export 70,000 Deer Skins *per Annum*, at a *Medium*, for ten Years successively; also 20,000 Barrels of Pitch; and they have sent Home 70,000 Barrels of Tar in a Year, whereby they reduced the Price of *Norway* Tar, from 50 s. a Barrel to 12 s. and 15 s. and if something did not bias the People of *England* (say the Planters) more than their Judgment, they would still import *Carolina* Tar, being esteemed as good as that of *Norway*: They still send Home annually about 2000 Barrels of Turpentine, and could send more if there was a Demand for it.

The *English* traffick with the Natives for Deer-Skins, Bear, and Buffalo Skins, for which they give them Guns, Powder, Knives, Scissars, Looking-glasses, Beads, and some coarse Cloth and Duffils. The *English* Chapmen carry these on Pack-horses 5 or 600 Miles into the Country, West of *Charles Town*; but most of the Trade is confined within the Limits of the *Creek* and *Cherokee* Nations, which do not lie above 300 Miles from the Coast.

Georgia, the most Southern Province, is not a fruitful Country; but having several fine Rivers running through it, the Banks of them are fortified, and make a very good Barrier for the *Carolina's*, which were before exposed to the Incursions and Ravages of the *Spaniards* and their *Indian* Allies.

Animals.] Among their native Animals, they have the *Urus* or *Zorax*, described by *Cæsar*, which the *English* improperly call a Buffalo. The native Animals are the same as in *Mexico*; and the *European* Cattle, *viz.* Cows, Horses, Hogs and Sheep, are vastly increased here, as they are in other Plantations, and are suffered to run in the Woods without a Keeper, only they are brought Home in the Evening. The Wool of their Sheep is not inferior to the *English*; and Poultry and Pidgeons are as plentiful as Cattle.

Manufactures.] The Natives have no Manufactures but what each Family makes for its own Use; they seem to despise Working for Hire, and spend their Time chiefly in Hunting and War, but plant Corn enough for the Support of their Families, and of the Strangers that come to visit them.

Government.] The Government of the *Indians* of *Carolina* is said

to be Monarchical; but their Monarchs have not the Power of Kings in this Part of the World; though we have given them the Name of Kings; for according to General Oglethorpe, the King can only assemble the People, and their War Captains, and propose the Matters to be debated, and when he has given his Opinion, the rest of the old Men are at Liberty to give theirs; and when they are come to a Resolution, the young Men are call'd in, and the Execution of their Determination recommended to them. The King has not the Power of putting any Man to Death, even for Murder, but he is put into the Hands of the Relations of the Deceased, to deal with him as they see fit; and even for Adultery the Husband is left to do himself Justice, which he usually does by cutting off the Ears of the Man that has offended him. There have been Instances of their serving our *English* Libertines in the same Manner.

Food.] Their Food, instead of Bread, is Flour of *Indian* Corn, boiled and seasoned like Hasty-pudding, and this is called Hommony; they also boil Venison, and make Broth of it, and eat all Manner of Flesh.

They make what answers Salt of Wood-Ashes; Long-Pepper, which grows in their Gardens, and Bay-Leaves, supply their Want of Spice.

Diseases and Remedies.] The Natives are very healthful, and have hardly any Diseases, except those occasioned by drinking of Rum, and the Small-Pox; those who do not drink are exceeding long-liv'd. Old *Brim*, Emperor of the *Creeks*, who died but a few Years ago, lived to 130 Years; and he was neither blind, nor bed-ridden, till some few Months before his Death; they have sometimes Pledrifies and Fevers, but no Chronical Distempers, and know of several Herbs that have great Virtues in Physick, particularly for the Cure of venomous Bites and Wounds.

Persons and Habits.] The *Indians* are a manly well-shaped Race, the Men tall, the Women little; they anoint their Bodies with Oil, and expose themselves to the Sun, which occasions their Skins to be a dark Brown; the Men paint themselves of various Colours, red, blue, yellow, and black; they wear generally a Girdle, with a Piece of Cloth drawn through their Legs, and turned over the Girdle both before and behind, which looks something like Breeches. The Women wear a Kind of Petticoat to their Knees; both Men and Women, in the Winter, wear Mantles, two Yards square, which they wrap round their Bodies, as the *Romans* did their *Toga*, generally keeping their Arms bare.

Genius.] They are a generous, good-natured People, very humane to Strangers; patient of Want and Pain; slow to Anger, and not easily provoked; but, when they are thoroughly incensed, they are implacable; very quick of Apprehension, and gay of Temper; their publick Conferences shew them to be Men of Genius, and they have a natural Eloquence.

Religion.]

Religion.] Some of our first Adventurers related that the *Carolina Indians* worshipped the Sun, and the Images of their ancient Heroes. On the other Hand, a Gentleman that was Agent for these Provinces, not long since, says, he did not observe they had any Religion, but a great deal of Superstition. They were afraid of evil Spirits, and had no Notion of a good one, and that their Morals were very loose. They would cheat any Man they could.

Governor *Oglethorpe*, on the other Hand says, they seemed to be very well disposed, and it would be no difficult Matter to make them Profelites to the Christian Religion. That the *Creek Nation* abhorred Adultery, and did not approve of a Plurality of Wives, and were never guilty of Theft; though he admits there were other Tribes that were not so scrupulous in these Matters. That since our People had furnished them with Spirituous Liquors they were given to drinking; and that they were charged with being revengeful; but that this Revenge, as it was called, was only doing themselves Justice on those who had injured them; but this they seldom did, except in cases of Murder and Adultery, and if they did not retaliate such Injuries themselves, there was no other Power could do it. Even their King cannot put a Man to Death.

From all the Accounts we have of their Religion, therefore it appears, that they believe there are powerful intelligent Beings that concern themselves in human Affairs, and that they have a great Dread of them, and consequently do pray to them when they are in Danger; and how such People can be said to be altogether without Religion, is what I don't understand: Very probably if they were thoroughly examined, they have much the same Religion as their Neighbours of *Virginia* have.

Revolutions and memorable Events.

CAROLINA was the last Country in *America* planted by the *English*, after Sir *Walter Raleigh's* unfortunate Attempts to fix Colonies in *Carolina*, in the latter End of the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*. This Country seems to have been entirely overlooked till the Restoration of King *Charles II.* The then Ministry being informed that *Carolina* would produce Wine, Oil and Silk, and almost every Thing that *Britain* wanted, procured a Patent or Grant from King *Charles* to themselves, dated the 24th of *March*, 1663, of great Part of this Coast: The Grantees being *Edward Earl of Clarendon*, Lord Chancellor, *George Duke of Albemarle*, the General, *William Lord Craven*, *John Lord Berkley*, the Lord *Anthony Ashley Cooper*, Sir *George Carteret*, and Sir *William Colleton*, and their Heirs. These Proprietors however did little towards planting it, until the Year 1670, when Lord *Ashley* struck out a whimsical Kind of Government for the Colony, creating a Palatine or Sovereign, with a Council to be a Check upon him, which involved them in perpetual Quarrels, and almost destroy'd the Plantation as soon as it was settled; to prevent which, they were at length obliged to sell their Shares to the Crown: And it is now a Royal Government,

vernment, only Earl *Granville* thought fit to retain his Seventh Share, which he still remains in Possession of.

The *Carolina's* being frequently invaded and harra's'd by the *French* and *Spanish* Indians, the South of *Carolina* was made a separate Province, and denominated *Georgia*, and Trustees were appointed to fortify that Frontier against the Incursions of the *Indians*, who accordingly built Towns, and erected Forts on or near the Banks of the Rivers *Savannah* and *Alatamah*, in order to cover these Provinces against any hostile Attempts on that Side, for here only they were liable to be attacked; as to the rest, the *Apalachian* Mountains cover the two *Carolina's* from any Invasion from the West.

General *Oglethorpe* commanded the first Embarkation for *Georgia*, to whom the *Creek* Nation voluntarily relinquished their Right to all the Country South of the River *Savannah*, the Northern Limits of this new Province of *Georgia*; and Articles of Commerce were settled between the *English* and the *Creeks*. There were some Attempts made the last War to add the *Spanish* Port of *St. Augustan* to the Province of *Georgia*, and had not General *Oglethorpe* been betrayed, he had probably reduced that Fortress; but not being able to confide in his own People, he found it necessary to retire from thence; and the *Spaniards* not long after returned the Visit, and invaded *Georgia*, which was so well defended by Mr. *Oglethorpe*, that the *Spaniards* were beaten off; however, they still insist that the Province of *Georgia*, or Part of it, belongs to the Crown of *Spain*; but the Limits of this Province to the South, are not yet determined.

J A M A I C A.

Situation and Extent.

Between $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 76 \text{ and } 79 \\ 17 \text{ and } 18 \end{array} \right\}$ W. Lon. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 140 \text{ Miles in Length.} \\ 60 \text{ Miles in Breadth.} \end{array} \right\}$ N. Lat.

Boundaries.] IT lies in the *American* Sea, about 100 Miles South of *Cuba*, and 70 West of *Hispaniola*.

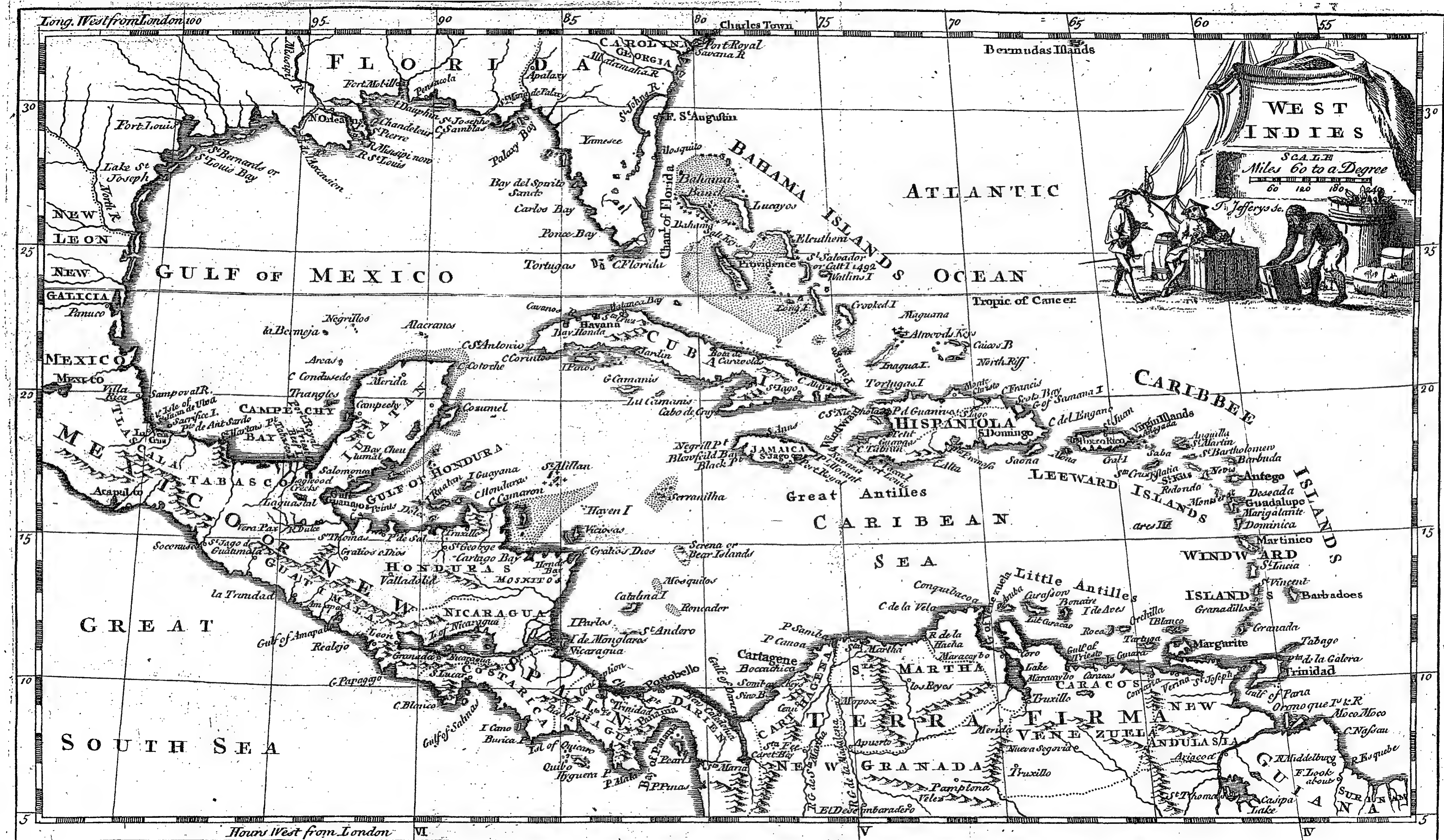
Rivers.] There are near 100 small Rivers in the Island, but none navigable; precipitating themselves from the Mountains North or South, and falling into the Sea after a short Course.

Their Well Water, near the Sea, is brackish and unwholesome.

Bays and Capes.] 1. The Port and Point *Marant*, at the East End of the Island. 2. The Harbour of *Port Royal*. 3. The Port of *Old Harbour*. 4. The Harbour and Point of *Cape Negril*. 5. *Blewfield Bay*. 6. *Port Pedro*; and, 7. *Black Point*; all on the South Side of the Island; and there are some others on the North.

Winds.] The Wind blows off the Island every Way in the Night, and on the Island in the Day-time, except in *December*, *January*, and *February*, when the North Wind blows furiously, and checks the Growth of the Canes, and all other Vegetables on the North-side of the Island, but the Mountains cover the South-side from them.

The



The South Winds bring the most Rain ; no Rains are lasting on the South-side of the Island, which come from the Land.

Seasons.] Frost and Snow are never seen here, but sometimes large Hail.

The chief rainy Seasons are in *May* and *October*, when it rains violently Night and Day for a Fortnight.

Face of the Island.] There is a Ridge of Hills runs from East to West through the Island, furrowed by deep Gullies on the North and South-sides, made by the violent Rains, which fall almost every Day on these Mountains, washing down whatever falls in their Way, and making very deep Channels ; these Hills consist either of Rock, or strong Clay, and are covered with Wood.

The Vallies or *Savannas* are exceeding level, and without Stones, fit for Pasture, when cleared of Wood ; the most fruitful lying on the South-side of the Island.

They are very green and pleasant after the Rains or Seasons, (as they are called) but parched and burnt up in dry Weather.

Parishes.] The Island is divided into 14 Parishes or Precincts ; they have very few Towns ; the Chief are, 1. *St. Jago de la Vega*, or *Spanish Town*. 2. *Kingston*. 3. *Port-Passage* ; and 4. that of *Port-Royal*.

St. Jago de la Vega, or *Spanish Town*, is pleasantly situated, in a fine Plain, upon the River *Cobre*, which falls into a Bay of the Sea that forms the Harbour of *Port-Royal*, about seven Miles below ; it consists of 800 or 1000 Houses, and is the Capital of the Island, for there the Governor resides, and the General Assembly and Courts of Justice are held.

Kingston is a Port-Town, situated on the North-side of the Bay of *Port-Royal*, 10 or 12 Miles South-east of *St. Jago*, and, since the repeated Misfortunes of the Town of *Port-Royal*, is become a large and populous Place, much frequented by Merchants and Seafaring Men.

Port-Passage is a Sea-Port Town, situated at the Mouth of the River *Cobre*, seven Miles South-east of *St. Jago*, and obtained its Name from being the greatest Thorough-fare in the Island.

Port-Royal, before it was destroyed by an Earthquake in the Year 1692, was situated in the South-east Part of the Island, at the Extremity of a long Slip or Point of Land, running westerly about 12 Miles from the main Island ; having the Ocean on the South, and a fine Bay of the Sea, which forms the Harbour, on the North ; well defended by several Forts and Platforms of Guns ; the Harbour is about three Leagues broad in most Places, and so deep that a Ship of 700 Tons may lay her Side on the Shore, and load and unload at Pleasure ; nor does there want good Anchorage in any Part of it.

The Point of Land on which the Town stood, was exceeding narrow, and nothing but a loose Sand, that afforded neither Grass, Stones, fresh Water, Trees, nor any Thing that could encourage the Building a Town upon it, but the Goodness and Security of the Harbour.

It contained above 1500 Houses, and was so populous, and so much frequented by Merchants and Planters, that the Houses were as dear rented as in the well-traded Streets of *London*.

It was on the 17th of June 1692, the Earthquake happened, which in two Minutes destroyed most of the Town; the Earth opened, and swallowed up Abundance of Houses and People; the Water gushed out from the Openings of the Earth, and tumbled the People on Heaps; but some of them had the good Fortune to catch hold of Beams and Rafter of Houses, and were afterwards saved by Boats. Several Ships were cast away in the Harbour, and the *Savan* Frigate, which lay in the Dock to careen, was carried over the Tops of the sinking Houses, and did not, however, overset, but afforded a Retreat to some Hundreds of People, who saved their Lives upon her. Major *Kelly*, who was in the Town at this Time, says, the Earth opened and shut very quick in some Places, and he saw several People sink down to the Middle, and others appeared with their Heads just above Ground, and were squeezed to Death; the Sky, which was clear before the Earthquake, became in a Minute's Time as red and as hot as an Oven; the Fall of the Mountains made a terrible Crack, and, at the same Time, dreadful Noises were heard under the Earth; the principal Streets, which lay next the Key, with large Warehouses, and stately brick Buildings upon them, were all sunk; Part of the Town, however, was left standing, on a Neck of Land which run into the Sea, at the Extremity whereof stood the Castle, which was shattered, but not demolished.

And at *Savannah*, on the North Side of the Island, above a thousand Acres were sunk, with the Houses and People in them; the Place appearing for some time like a Lake, was afterwards dried up, but no Signs of Houses to be seen. At *Yellow*, a great Mountain split, and destroyed several Plantations, with the People on them; and one Plantation was removed a Mile from the Place where it formerly lay; the Houses were in general thrown down, or damaged, all over the Island; and it is computed that three thousand People were killed, with those lost in *Port-Royal*.

The Town, being rebuilt near the Place where the former stood, was a second Time destroyed by Fire, on the 9th of *January*, 1702-3; every House was consumed that Day, only the two Royal Forts and Magazines were left standing; whereupon the Government looking on the Place as unfortunate, ordered the Inhabitants to remove to *Kingston*, on the opposite Side of the Harbour, and there the Courts and Offices were ordered to be held, that used to be held at *Port-Royal*; however, this was found to be so commodious a Station for Shipping, that the People some Time afterwards ventured to rebuild it a second Time.

It was a third Time destroyed by a Storm and Inundation of the Sea, on the 20th of *August*, 1722.

The Sea, being raised by the Violence of the Wind to a much greater Height than was ever known before, broke over its ancient Bounds, and on a Sudden overflowed a large Tract of Land, carrying away, with an irresistible Fury, Men, Houses, Cattle, and every thing that stood in its Way.

The Morning in which the Storm happened, there was a great Fleet of Merchant-ships riding in the Harbour, most of which had taken

taken in their full Freight, and were to have returned Home in a few Days; but the Storm left only one Vessel in the Harbour, besides four Sail of Men of War, and these had all their Masts and Rigging blown away; but the most sensible Proof of the irresistible Force of the Storm, was the vast Quantities of Stones that were thrown over the Town-Wall, of which such a prodigious Number were forced over, that an hundred Negroes were employed six Weeks in throwing them back into the Sea.

Air.] The Air of this Country is rather too hot for *European* Constitutions, and generally unhealthful, especially near the Sea-Coast.

The Harbour of *Port-Royal* may well be looked upon as the Grave of our Marine Officers and Seamen; many Thousands have perished there by the Unhealthfulness of the Place, or their own irregular Way of Life. But according to *Dr. Sloane*, both the Water and Air are good, at a Distance from the Sea, and the inland Country of *Jamaica* is as healthful as any other.

Produce.] The principal Vegetables and Produce of this Island are, Sugar-Canes, Cocoa, of which Chocolate is made; Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Palms, Coco-Trees, Cotton, Indigo, Tobacco, the Prickle Pear Woods for Dying, Salt, Ginger, Cod-Pepper, or *Pimento*, Drugs, such as *Guaiacum*, *China Root*, *Sarsaparilla*, *Cassia-Fistula*, *Tamarinds*, *Venella's Gums* and Roots, used in Medicines and Surgery.

Here grows the *Manchineel Tree*, which bears a beautiful, but poisonous Apple; and the *Mahogany*, the Timber and Planks of both which are now in great Esteem with us; and they have the like Forest-trees as are found in the Continent of *America*, in the same Climate.

Animals.] Their Animals also are the same as on the neighbouring Continent.

Traffick.] The Planters and Merchants of *Jamaica* have represented to the Court of *England*, that they lie under very great Discouragements in Point of Trade: And 1. They complain of the Decrease of their People. 2. That they are of late Years deprived of the most beneficial Branch of their Trade, *viz.* The carrying of *Negroes* and dry Goods to the *Spanish Coast*. 3. A further Discouragement to their Trade is the Hostilities committed by the *Spaniards*, who seize every Ship they can overcome. 4. That their cutting Log-wood in the Bays of *Campeachy* and *Honduras* is likewise interrupted, tho' actually Part of his Majesty's Territories. 5. The low Value of their Produce, which they ascribe to the great Improvement the *French* make in their Sugar Colonies, who are enabled to undersell them by the Lowness of their Duties. 6. The Trade carried on from *Ireland* and the Northern Colonies, to the *French* and *Dutch* Islands and Colonies, where they pay no Duties, and are supplied with Goods at an easier Rate. The Northern Colonies, who import great Quantities of Provisions and Goods to *Jamaica*, and the other Sugar Islands, insist upon being paid in Bullion, which they carry to *Hispaniola*,

paniola, and other *French* Islands, and there purchase Sugar, Rum, and Tobacco, with the Treasure they receive at *Jamaica*, &c. They observe that the Cacao, or Chocolate Nut, which was heretofore one of the principal Commodities of that Island, is now lost by the heavy Duties that were laid upon it; and probably their Sugar, Rum, Ginger, &c. must have the same Fate, if not timely remedied. And as they had now began to plant Coffee, they hoped for a Bounty to encourage that Plantation, on their sending it to *England*; at least that there might be no Duties laid upon it.

Since which Representation, there has been an Act passed for laying high Duties upon all Commodities carried from the *French* and *Dutch* Settlements to the Northern Colonies; but this has not been found sufficient to prevent that Practice, which has occasioned the Sugar Colonies to apply themselves to the Parliament again for a Redress of this Grievance; but the Consideration thereof is put off to the next Session.

Food.] The Meat of the Inhabitants of *Jamaica* is generally such as in *England*, namely, Beef, Pork, and Fish, Flour and Pease, salted Flesh and Fish sent from the *British* Colonies on the Continent; on which not only the Masters feed, but according to *Sir Hans Sloane*, they are obliged to furnish their Servants, both Whites and Blacks, with three Pounds of Salt Beef, Pork, or Fish, every Week, besides *Cassavi* Bread, Yams, and Potatoes.

There are in the *Savannahs* great Plenty of Cattle, but they cannot keep Beef many Days, tho' it be salted, and fresh Beef is ready to corrupt in four or five Hours. Butchers always kill in the Morning therefore, just before Day, and by Seven o'Clock the Markets for fresh Meat are over.

Turtle or Tortoises are of several Sorts; those of the Sea, called *Green Turtle*, from their fat being of that Colour, feed on Conches, or Shell-fish, and are very good Victuals; these are eaten by Abundance of People, especially of the poorer Sort of the Island.

The Manate, or Sea-Cow, is taken in this Island very often in calm Bays, by the *Indians*; it is reckoned extraordinary good Eating.

Besides these ordinary Provisions, the *Racoon*, a small Quadruped, is eaten; Rats are likewise sold by the Dozen, and when they have been bred amongst the Sugar-Canes, are thought by some discerning People, very delicious Victuals. Snakes, or Serpents, and *Cossi*, a sort of Worms, are eaten by the *Indians* and *Negroes*.

Liquors.] The most common Drink is Water, and reckoned the most wholesome by many, amongst whom I am one (says *Doctor Sloane*) and he seems to recommend the drinking a Draught every Morning. *Madeira* Wine hath this particular Quality different from *French* Wines, and all others that are brought hither, that it keeps better in a hot Place, or exposed to the Sun, than in a cool Cellar; whereas other Wines must be kept cool here, and if you do not they turn sour in a short Time: Cyder, Beer, and Ale are also brought hither from the Northern Colonies, or from *England*, but do not keep well.

Government.]

Government.] This, and all the other Governments in the *British American* Islands, are Royal Governments. The King appoints the Governor and Council, and the Representatives are chosen by the Freemen; and these Assemblies make Laws, but they must be confirmed by the Court of England.

Forces.] Besides the Militia, Colonel *Trelawney's* Regiment is stationed here; and they think themselves capable of defending the Island against a Descent by the *French*, or any other Enemy, in case of a War; and have usually a strong Squadron of *British* Men of War, stationed at *Port-Royal* in Time of War.

Revenues.] The principal Part of the Revenue accruing to the Crown of *Great Britain* from *Jamaica*, is the Duty arising from Sugar, Rum, and Molosses imported from thence, which is very considerable.

Persons and Habits.] The Inhabitants are either *English*, or of *English* Extraction born in the Island; *Indians*, *Negroes*, *Mulatto's*, or *Mestize*, or the Descendants of them. The *English*, and those of *English* Extraction, may be thirty thousand; the *Indians* are but few, most of the Natives having been destroyed by the *Spaniards*. The *Negroes* on the Island are about a hundred thousand.

The *English* here follow the Fashions of their Mother Country in their Habits, making no Allowance for their Difference of Climate, which *Sir Hans Sloane* reproves them for. As to their Slaves, they work naked, except a Piece of Linnen Cloth about their Loins; but they have a little Canvas Jacket and Breeches given them by their Masters annually at *Christmas*, to wear on Holidays.

Religion.] The Religion of the Church of *England* is also the established Religion in all the *British* Islands; but there are yet no Bishops; the Bishop of *London's* Commissary is the principal Ecclesiastick in these Islands.

Revolutions and memorable Events.

JAMAICA was discovered by *Columbus*, for the *Spaniards*, in his second Voyage to *America*, Anno 1493.

In the Year 1596, *Sir Anthony Shirley*, with a single Man of War, made a Descent on this Island, and took their Capital Town *St. Jago de la Vega*, (now *Spanish Town*) consisting of about 2000 Houses, and plundered it. It was taken and plundered again by *Colonel Jackson*, who landed 500 Men here about the Year 1638, and the *Spaniards* were compelled to raise him a very considerable Sum to ransom it from burning.

In the Year 1656, *Admiral Pen* and *Venables* were commanded by *Cromwell* to invade *Hispaniola*, and not succeeding there, made a Descent on *Jamaica*, and reduced the whole Island; which Conquest was confirmed to *Great Britain* by a subsequent Treaty. But many of the *Spanish* *Negroes* retiring to the Mountains, maintained their Ground there; and being joined by several other Fugitives from the *English* Plantations since, became very formidable; nor could they be subdued, tho' some Veteran Troops were sent over to the Assist-

ance of the Planters: But Governor *Trelawny* entering into a Treaty with them, it was agreed they should remain an Independent State, and be governed by their own Magistrates, on Condition they should harbour no more Fugitives. They live now in a very friendly Manner with the *English*, and in Case of an Invasion, it is presumed would contribute greatly to the Defence of the Island.

It were to be wished also that the *English* would forbear to treat their *Negroes* with that Cruelty they have formerly done, which no doubt occasioned many of them to desert; for tho' Torture be abolished in *England*, it was exercised upon the *Negroes* here with the greatest Barbarity. They were almost whipped to death, without any Trial, by the arbitrary Commands of a private Planter, for the smallest Offences; and for greater Crimes were fastened to the Ground, and burnt by Inches till they expired in Torments. The Crime perhaps was no other than an Attempt to regain that Freedom they had been injuriously deprived of, which would be look'd upon as an heroic Action in a *Christian* Slave taken Captive by the *Turks*.

NEWFOUNDLAND.] *Newfoundland* is situate in the *Atlantic* Ocean, between 47 and 52 Degrees of North Latitude; and between 55 and 60 Degrees of West Longitude; separated from *New Britain* by the Straits of *Bellisle*, and from *Canada* by the Bay of *St. Lawrence*, being 350 Miles long, and 200 broad. It is a barren mountainous Country, covered with Snow great Part of the Year; but has several commodious Harbours, and the greatest Cod-fishery in the World upon its Coast. The chief Towns are *Placentia*, *Bonaville*, and *St. John's*.

Several hundred Ships are loaded with Fish upon these Banks every Year, and carried to *Europe*. The whole Island was yielded to *Britain* by the *French*, at the Peace of *Utrecht*, 1713.

There do not above a thousand Families remain here in Winter; the first Settlements were made here by the *English*, Anno 1610; but the *French* were permitted to settle here in the Reign of King *Charles II.* The *French* were obliged to quit the Island by the Peace of *Utrecht*, Anno 1713, only they were left at Liberty to dry their Nets on the Northern Shores of the Island.

BARBADOES.] The Island of *Barbadoes* is situate in the *Atlantic* Ocean, in 59 Degrees of West Longitude, and 13 Degrees of North Latitude; being the most Easterly of all the *Caribbee* Islands; 90 Miles South-East of *Martinica*, and 70 Miles East of *St. Vincent*; 25 Miles long, and 15 broad; generally a level Country, with some small Hills, and but little Wood and Corn, or Grass.

It produces Sugar, Rum, Molasses, Cotton, Indigo, Ginger, Pine-Apples, Guava's, Plantains, Oranges, Citrons, and other Tropical Fruits.

The best Citron-water is brought from hence.

The chief Town is *Bridge-Town*, on the S. W. Coast of the Island.

A College is erected here with a Revenue for Professors in the several Sciences: Colonel *Codrington* was the principal Benefactor.

The Number of white Inhabitants are computed to be 20,000, and of their *Negro* Slaves 100,000. They

They receive their Corn, Flour, Cattle, Flesh, and salted Fish, from *Pennsylvania*, and other *British* Northern Colonies, or from *Ireland*, and their Furniture and Cloathing from *Old England*.

They have sometimes Hurricanes in Autumn, but not so often as in the neighbouring Islands.

At all other Times they have the constant Trade Winds from the Eastward.

Revolutions and memorable Events.

THIS Island was first resorted to by the *English* in the Reign of King *James I.* but *James Earl of Carlisle* obtained the first Grant of it, Anno 1625, in the first Year of King *Charles I.* who parcelled it out to several Adventurers that transported themselves thither. They found no Inhabitants; but a good Breed of Hogs, which are supposed to have been left here by the *Spaniards* or *Portuguese*, in their Voyages to the Continent of *America*.

The Adventurers applied themselves at first to the planting of *Tobacco*, which not thriving as they expected, they planted Cotton and Indigo, which yielded a considerable Profit; but they made little Sugar till 1647, when Colonel *Modiford*, Colonel *Drax*, and Colonel *Walrond*, and other Cavaliers, living uneasily under the Usurpation, converted their Estates into Money, and transported themselves to *Barbadoes*, where they erected Sugar Works, and acquired very great Estates; and in the Year 1650, the White Inhabitants of the Island were increased to 30,000 and upwards, with twice that Number of *Negrees*, who exercised their Masters with perpetual Conspiracies, in order to recover their Liberties; but not succeeding, were severely punished.

King *Charles II.* purchased the Property of this Island of the Proprietors in the Year 1661, ever since which *Barbadoes* has been a Royal Government, and the Colony granted a Duty of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on their Sugars, for maintaining the Forces and Fortifications in the Island, which amounts to 10,000 \textsterling per Ann. tho' it is not always applied to the Purposes it was designed, and proves an insupportable Burthen on the Planters, no other Island having so high a Duty laid on their Sugars. *De Ruyter*, the Dutch Admiral, treacherously attempted to surprise this Island in 1664, in a Time of Peace, but was bravely repulsed.

The Inhabitants suffered much by a Hurricane, that happened in 1674, many of their Windmills for grinding Canes, as well as dwelling Houses, being blown down. A kind of Plague also visited them in 1691, and carried off Multitudes of white People, a Loss which they have not recovered to this Day; but the Plague of rapacious Governors has done more Mischief than all the Calamities already enumerated.

St. CHRISTOPHER'S.] The Island of *St. Christopher's* is situate in 62 Degrees West Longitude, and 17 North Latitude; first discovered by *Columbus*, who gave it his Christian Name. It is 20 Miles long, and 7 or 8 broad; produces the greatest Quantity of Sugar,

Sugar, next to *Jamaica* and *Barbadoes*, and some Years it produces full as much as *Barbadoes*. It produces also Cotton, Ginger, and the Tropical Fruits.

A Mountain runs through the Middle of it, from whence there issue several Rivulets. The *French* were possessed of the South side of the Island till the Peace of *Utrecht*, 1713, when they yielded it to *Great Britain*.

Christopher Columbus, in the Service of *Spain*, discovered this Island in 1493, and gave it his Christian Name: The *Spaniards* deserting it, the *English* and *French* arrived here in 1625, and divided it between them.

ANTEGO.] The Island of *Antego* is situate in 61 Degrees West Long. and 17 Degrees North Lat. 60 Miles East of *St. Christopher's*; it is of a circular Form, almost 20 Miles over either Way, and has a great many good Harbours; the Governor of the *Caribbee* Islands usually resides at *St. John's*, the chief Town.

The Produce is chiefly Sugar, Ginger, Cotton, Pine-Apples, Plantain, and other Tropical Fruits. They have no other Water but the Rains which fall in the Spring and Autumn; this they reserve in Cisterns, and if the Rains fail, they are in great Distress, being forced to fetch their fresh Water from the neighbouring Islands. Some Springs of fresh Water have been lately found here.

NEVIS.] *Nevis* is a little Sugar Island on the East of *St. Christopher's*, from which it is divided by a very narrow Channel. The *English* sent the first Colony to *Nevis*, Anno 1628. An Earthquake happened here in 1690, and almost destroyed their chief Town.

DOMINICA.] *Dominica* is a small Island, in 15 Degrees North Lat. 30 Miles North of *Martinico*, but very little cultivated.

This was agreed to be a Neutral Island at the last Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, though this, as well as the other three, *viz.* *St. Lucia*, *St. Vincent*, and *Tobago*, were in Reality deemed Part of the Territories of *Great Britain* before this Treaty, as appears by a Commission given by the late King *George* to the late Duke of *Montague*, to send Colonies to the Island of *St. Lucia* in the Year 1722.

BARBUDA.] *Barbuda* is situate in 18 Deg. North Latitude; the Inhabitants apply themselves chiefly to the Breeding of Cattle, and raising Provisions, with which they supply the neighbouring Islands.

This Island is the Property of the *Codrington* Family, who have a great Number of *Negroes* here, and in the Island of *Barbadoes*. It was their Ancestor, Colonel *Christopher Codrington*, Governor and Captain-General of *Barbadoes*, who dying Anno 1710, gave two Plantations in *Barbadoes*, and Part of this Island of *Barbuda*, valued at 2000 *l. per Annum*, to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, for the Instruction of the *Negroes* in *Barbadoes*, and the rest of the *Caribbee* Islands, in the Christian Religion, and for erecting and endowing the College above mentioned in *Barbadoes*.

ANGUILLA.]

ANGUILLA.] *Anguilla* is situate in 18 Degrees odd Minutes North Latitude; 60 Miles North-West of *St. Christopher's*, being about 30 Miles long, and 10 broad.

The Inhabitants apply themselves chiefly to Feeding of Cattle, Planting of *Indian Corn*, and other Parts of Husbandry.

MONTSERRAT.] *Montserrat* is situate 30 Miles South-West of *Antego*, and affords its Proportion of Sugar.

TOBAGO.] *Tobago* is situate in 11 Deg. odd Minutes North Latitude; 120 Miles South of *Barbadoes*; a fruitful Soil, capable of producing whatever the Sugar Islands produce. King *Charles II.* granted it to the Duke of *Courland*, by whose Authority, a Colony of *English* and another of *Dutch* were settled here; but their Plantations were so harrassed and disturbed by the *Caribbees* of the neighbouring Continent, that they left the Island; the *English* of *Barbadoes* only visiting it sometimes to cut Wood here.

It was esteemed however Part of the Territories of *Great Britain*, till denominated a Neutral Island by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, Anno 1748. The *French* had no Colour to claim it.

St. VINCENT.] *St. Vincent* is situate 60 Miles, and upwards, West of *Barbadoes*, and is 20 Miles long, and almost as many broad.

St. LUCIA.] *St. Lucia* is near 80 Miles North-West of *Barbadoes*; the Soil of these last two Islands is as good as that of any of the *Caribbees*, and has the Advantage of good Wood. The late Duke of *Mountague* was at the Charge of 40,000 *l.* to plant these Islands, about the Year 1722; but his People were driven from thence by the *French* of *Martinico*, which the Court of *England* did not seem to resent or complain of to the *French* Court.

LUCAYA'S, or BAHAMA ISLANDS.

SITUATE between 73. and 81 Degrees West Lon. and 21 and 27 Degrees North Lat. are very numerous, and 12 of them pretty large. These were the first Lands discovered in *America*, by *Columbus*, Anno 1492.

Providence Island.] The Island of *Providence* is now planted and fortified by *Great Britain*, being situate in West Lon. 78, North Lat. 25, and is 200 Miles East of the Continent of *Florida*: None of the other Islands are inhabited, but the *English* have Plantations on some of them.

BERMUDA, or the SUMMER Islands.

THESE Islands were so called from *Sir George Summer*, who lost his Ship on their Rocks, Anno 1609; they are situate in the *Atlantic Ocean*, W. Lon. 65 Degrees, N. Lat. 32 Degrees 20 Minutes, 7 or 800 Miles East of *Charles Town*, in *South Carolina*; being

being a Cluster of small Islands, in the Shape of a Shepherd's Crook, containing 20,000 Acres, walled round with Rocks.

No Part of the World enjoys a purer Air, or more temperate Climate, or is more remarkable for Health and Plenty of Flesh, Fish, Poultry, Fruits, Herbs, and Roots. The chief Town is St. George, in the North West Part of the Islands, containing 1000 Houses. Here were fine Groves of Cedar, with which they built their Houses, and their swift sailing Sloops, which they sell to the Sugar Islands, as well as Provisions.

There are three Clergymen in the Island, well provided for with a handsome Revenue; and Doctor Berkley, now Bishop of Cloyne, was formerly about erecting a College here, for the Education of the American Indians; but the Design miscarried. No Convicts are sent thither.

FRENCH AMERICA.

- Divisions. {
1. Canada in Part, or New France.
 2. Florida in Part, or Louisiana.
 3. Caen, or Equinoctial France, Part of Caribbiana.
 4. The French Islands.

FRENCH CANADA, or New France, according to the French Maps.

Situation and Extent.

Between { 70 and 105 { W. Lon. } 1800 Miles in Length.
 { 39 and 58 { N. Lat. } 1260 Miles in Breadth.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED by New Britain and British Canada, on the North; by New Scotland, New England, and New York, on the East; by a Line drawn from the British Plantations in the East, to New Mexico, in the West, in 39 Degrees North Latitude, on the South; and by unknown Lands, on the West.

See *British America*, p. 556.

LOUISIANA, claim'd by the French, a Part of Florida.

Situation and Extent.

Between { 82 and 105 { W. Lon. } 1400 Miles in Length.
 { 25 and 40 { N. Lat. } 800 Miles in Breadth.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED by the River and Lake of Illinois, on the North; by Carolina, on the East; by the Gulph of Mexico, on the South; and New Mexico, on the West.

See *Florida*, p. 524.

CAEN, or EQUINOCTIAL FRANCE.

Situation and Extent.

Between $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 50 \text{ and } 55 \\ \text{the Equator and } 5 \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{W. Lon. } 300 \text{ Miles in Length.} \\ \text{N. Lat. } 240 \text{ Miles in Breadth.} \end{array} \right.$

Boundaries.] BOUNDED by Surinam, on the North; by the Atlantic Ocean, East; by Amazonia, South; and by Guiana, West; the chief Town is Caen, W. Lon. 53. N. Lat. 5.

See Terra-firma, p. 526. of which this was deemed a Part. The Produce and other Articles the same.

The FRENCH CARIBBEE ISLANDS.

1. ST. Martin. 2. St. Bartholomew. 3. Deseada. 4. Guadalupe. 5. Marigalante. 6. Martinico. 7. Granada. 8. Part of Hispaniola; and, 9. St. Croix.

1. St. MARTIN's.] St. Martin's, an Island of no great Consequence, belonging to the French, situate a little to the North-West of St. Bartholomew's.

2. St. BARTHOLOMEW's.] St. Bartholomew's is a small Island about ten Leagues North of St. Christopher's, taken by the English under the Command of Sir Timothy Thornhill, in the Year 1689, but restored to the French at the Peace of Ryswick.

3. DESEADA.] Deseada, or Desiderada, the Desireable Island, so called by Columbus, because it was the first Land he discovered in his second Voyage to America, Anno 1493; it is situate about ten Leagues North-East of Guadalupe.

4. GUADALUPE.] Guadalupe, so named by Columbus from its Hills resembling those of that Name in Spain, is situate in 16 Degrees North Latitude, and 61 Degrees of Western Longitude, about 30 Leagues North of Martinico, and almost as much South of Antego; it is said to be the largest of all the Caribbee Islands, being 22 Leagues in Length, and Half as much in Breadth at each End; but almost cut in two by a deep Gulf, or Bay, on each Side, so that the Ends are joined together by a very narrow Isthmus. This, like Martinico, abounds in Sugar, Cotton, Indigo, Ginger, &c. and is in a very flourishing Condition; and, agreeable to the Consequence it is of to the French, they have taken Care to fortify it with several regular Forts and Redoubts, which were in so good a Condition when the English Admiral Bembo made a Descent here with a considerable Body of Land Forces, Anno 1702, that he did not think fit to attack them, tho' he destroyed a great many of their Plantations and open Villages.

The French began to send Colonies to this Island about the Year 1632.

5. MARIGALANTE.]

5. *MARIGALANTE.*] *Marigalante* is situate in 16 Degrees North Latitude, a little to the South-East of *Guadeloupe*, and is about five Leagues in Length, and four in Breadth; it was discovered by *Columbus*, in his second Voyage to *America*, Anno 1493, and named by him *Marigalante*, or the *Gallant Mary*, after the Name of his Ship. The *French* began to send Colonies thither about the Year 1647, and having expelled the Natives after several Years Wars, the *French* remained in a peaceable Possession of the Island, the Produce of which is the same with the rest of the *Caribbees*.

6. *MARTINICO.*] *Martinico* is situate between 14 and 15 Degrees of North Lat. and 61 Deg. of Western Lon. lying about 40 Leagues North-west of *Barbadoes*; it is 20 Leagues in Length, but of an unequal Breadth. The inland Part of it is hilly, and at a Distance appears like three distinct Mountains, being exceedingly well water'd by numerous Rivulets which fall from the Hills; and there are several commodious Bays and Harbours on the Coast, some of them so well fortified, that they bid Defiance to the *English* when they made a Descent here with several thousand Men, in the Reign of *Queen Anne*.

7. *GRANADA.*] *Granada* is situate in 12 Deg. North Lat. about 30 Leagues South-West of *Barbadoes*, and about the same Distance North of *Caribbiana*, or *New Andalusia*; this Island is 25 Leagues in Circumference, and has several good Bays and Harbours, some of which are fortified; it is esteemed a fruitful Soil, and well water'd, producing Sugar, and such other Plants as are found in the rest of the *Caribbee* Islands; there are Abundance of very small Islands that lie at the North-End of *Granada*, which are called the *Granadilla's*.

8. *HISPANIOLA.*] *Hispaniola* has been already described amongst the *Spanish* Islands.

9. *St. CROIX.*] *St. Croix*, or *Santa Cruz*, another small Island situate in 17 Degrees 30 Minutes North Latitude, about 20 Leagues West of *St. Christopher's*; and has been contended for by the *English*, *Dutch*, *Spaniards*, and *French*, but is now in the peaceable Possession of the *French West-India Company*.



DUTCH AMERICA.

1. *Surinam on the Continent.*
2. *The Dutch Islands.*

Surinam, Part of Caribbiana.

Situation and Extent.

Between { 55 and 60 } W. Lon. { 300 Miles in Length.
 { 5 and 7 } N. Lat. { 100 Miles in Breadth.

Boundaries.]

Boundaries.] **B**OUNDED by the *Atlantic Ocean*, on the North and East; by *Caen*, and other Parts of *Guiana*, or *Caribbiana*, on the South and West. The chief Town is *Suriname*, W. Lon. 56. N. Lat. 6. See *Terra-firma*, p. 526. of which this is a Part, for a Description of the Natives, Produce, &c.

The **DUTCH ISLANDS** are,

1. *Curassou*. 2. *Bonaire*. 3. *Aruba*, near the Coast of *Terra-firma*.
4. *Eustatia*; and, 5. *Saba*, among the *Caribbee Islands*.

1. *Curassou*.] Nine or ten Leagues from the Continent of *Terra-firma*, lies the Island of *Curassou*, or *Querisao*, the most Northerly Point of it in 12 Degrees 40 Minutes North Latitude; there is a good Harbour on the South-East Part of the Island, where the *Dutch* have a considerable Town, defended by a strong Fort; the Country is level, and feeds Abundance of Cattle; they have also some Sugar-Farms, and small Plantations of Fruits and Roots; but this Island is not so much esteemed for its Produce, as its Situation for Trade with the *Spanish West-Indies*. Formerly the Harbour was never without Ships from *Carthage* and *Porto Bello*, the *Spaniards* purchasing 1000 or 1500 *Negroes* at a Time of them, besides great Quantities of *European Commodities*; but Part of this Trade has of late fallen into the Hands of the *English*; however, the *Dutch* have still a very extensive Trade in the *Spanish West-Indies*, sending Ships of good Force from *Holland*, freighted with *European Goods*, to this Coast, from whence they make very profitable Returns. Let the *Spanish Governors* prohibit this Smuggling Trade never so severely, the *Spaniards* stand so much in Need of *European Commodities*, that they run any Hazards to deal with the *Dutch*; and, as it is their common Interest to connive at this Kind of Traffick, the People cannot be very hearty in their Endeavours to prevent it.

2, 3. The *Dutch Islands* of *Bonaire* and *Aruba* are considerable, chiefly for their Situation near the Coast of *Terra-firma*, which gives the Inhabitants an Opportunity of carrying on a clandestine Trade with the *Spanish Settlements* in *Terra-firma*.

4, 5. The *Dutch Islands* of *Saba* and *Eustatia* produce Sugar, &c. as the rest of the *Caribbee Islands* do.



DANISH AMERICA

CONSISTS only of the Island of *St. Thomas*, one of the *Caribbees*, producing Sugar, &c.

Parts

608 *Parts of America still possessed by the Indians.*

1. **T**HE Countries North-West of *Mexico*. 2. The Country of the *Amazons*, and the greatest Part of *Caribbiana* or *Guiana*; and, lastly, the South Part of *South America*, viz. *Patagonia* and *Terra del Fuego*. These are generally barren desert Countries, which no Europeans have thought it worth their while to plant.

Amazonia extends from *Peru* to *Brasil*, lying upon, or near the Equator, having *Terra-firma* on the North, and *La Plata* on the South.

Caribbiana Limits.] *Guiana*, or *Caribbiana*, is bounded by the Northern or *Atlantic Ocean*, on the North and East; by the Country of the *Amazons*, on the South; and by the Provinces of *Granada* and *New Andalusia*, on the West. It extends from the Equator to the 8th Degree of North Latitude, and lies between 50 and 63 Degrees of Western Longitude, extending 1200 Miles and upwards along the *Atlantic Ocean*, viz. from the Mouth of the River *Oronoque*, to the Mouth of the River *Amazon*; some divide it into two Parts, calling that on the Sea-Coast *Caribbiana*, and the Inland Country *Guiana*.

European Colonies there.] Several *European Powers*, as has been observed, have Settlements on or near the Sea-Coasts of this Country, particularly the *Spaniards*, the *French*, and *Dutch*; but the Natives are yet possessed of much the greatest Part of the Inland Country.

Rivers.] There are Abundance of considerable Rivers, (besides those of *Oronoque*, and the River *Amazon*) and these having their Sources in the Mountains, on the South-West, generally run towards the North-East, and fall into the *Atlantic Ocean*.

Air and Face of the Country.] The Sea-Coast of this Country is low, and subject to Inundations in the rainy Season; the Air is excessive hot and unhealthful, especially in such Parts of the Country as are not cleared of the Woods.

The *English* had formerly several Settlements on the Coast of *Surinam*, which were yielded to the *Dutch* by the Treaty of *Breda*, in the Year 1667; and the *Dutch* and *French* have still a great many Forts and Settlements here.

Produce.] There is a good Extent of Country near the Mouths of the Rivers, which furnish them with Sugar, Tobacco, Cotton, Flax, Skins, or Peltry, Dying-Woods, and several other considerable Articles; but I don't find they have met with any Mines of Gold or Silver, which our first Adventurers expected.



THE

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Barcelona,	Catalonia,	Spain,	Europe	2-00 E.	41-20 N.
Barleduc,	Lorrain,	Germany,	Europe	5-15 E.	48-40 N.
Basil,	Basil,	Switzerland,	Europe	7-40 E.	47-40 N.
Bastia,	Corfica	Island,	Europe	9-40 E.	42-20 N.
BATAVIA,	Java Ile,	East-India,	Asia	106-00 E.	6-00 S.
Bayonne,	Gascony,	France,	Europe	1-20 W.	43-30 N.
Belfast,	Antrim,	Ireland,	Europe	6-15 W.	54-38 N.
Belgrade,	Servia,	Turkey,	Europe	21-20 E.	45-00 N.
Belvidere,	Morea,	Turkey,	Europe	22-00 E.	37-00 N.
Bencoolen,	Sumatra	Island,	Asia	101-00 E.	4-00 S.
Bender,	Bessarabia,	Tartary,	Europe	29-00 E.	46-40 N.
Benevento,	Naples,	Italy,	Europe	15-30 E.	41-15 N.
Benin,	Benin,	Guinea,	Africa	5-00 E.	7-30 N.
Bergen,	Bergen,	Norway,	Europe	6-00 E.	60-00 N.
BERLIN,	Brandenburg,	Germany,	Europe	14-50 E.	52-39 N.
Bern,	Bern,	Switzerland,	Europe	7-20 E.	47-00 N.
Berwick,	Berwick,	Eng. Borders,	Europe	1-40 W.	55-40 N.
Bethlehem,	Palestine,	Turkey,	Asia	36-00 E.	31-30 N.
Bilboa,	Biscay,	Spain,	Europe	3-00 W.	43-30 N.
Bitonto,	Naples,	Italy,	Europe	17-40 E.	41-20 N.
Blenheim,	Swabia,	Germany,	Europe	10-25 E.	48-40 N.
Boilleduc,	Brabant,	Netherlands,	Europe	5-20 E.	51-45 N.
Bologna,	Romania,	Italy,	Europe	11-40 E.	44-03 N.

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I N D E X.

Towns.	Provinces.	Countries.	Quart.	Longit. D. M.	Latitude. D. M.
Bologne,	Picardy,	France,	Europe	1-30 E.	50-40 N.
Bombay,	Bombay Isle,	East-India,	Asia	72-00 E.	18-30 N.
Bonn,	Cologne,	Germany,	Europe	7-50 E.	50-35 N.
Borneo,	Borneo Isle,	East-India,	Asia	111-30 E.	4-30 N.
Boston,	Massachusetts,	N. England,	Amer.	71-00 W.	42-24 N.
Bordeaux,	Guienne,	France,	Europe	00-40 W.	44-50 N.
Bourbon,	Lyonois,	France,	Europe	3-46 E.	46-33 N.
Brandenburg,	Brandenburg,	Germany,	Europe	13-00 E.	52-25 N.
Breda,	Brabant,	Netherlands,	Europe	4-40 E.	51-40 N.
Bremen,	Low. Saxony,	Germany,	Europe	8-20 E.	53-25 N.
Breslaw,	Silesia,	Bohemia,	Europe	17-00 E.	51-15 N.
Brest,	Bretany,	France,	Europe	4-30 W.	48-25 N.
Brihuega,	New Castile,	Spain,	Europe	3-20 W.	41-00 N.
Bridgetown,	Barbadoes Isle,	North	Amer.	59-00 W.	13-00 N.
Brill,	Voorn Isle,	Holland,	Europe	4-00 E.	51-50 N.
Brifac,	Swabia,	Germany,	Europe	7-15 E.	48-10 N.
Bristol,	Somerfet,	England,	Europe	2-40 W.	51-30 N.
Bruges,	Flanders,	Netherlands,	Europe	3-5 E.	51-16 N.
Brunswic,	Saxony,	Germany,	Europe	10-30 E.	52-30 N.
BRUSSELS,	Brabant,	Netherlands,	Europe	4-6 E.	51-00 N.
Buda,	Hungary	Lower,	Europe	19-20 E.	47-40 N.
BUENOS	La Plata,	South	Amer.	60-00 W.	36-00 S.
AYRES,					
Bursa,	Bithynia,	Turkey,	Asia	29-00 E.	40-30 N.
C					
CAchao,	Tonquin,	East-India,	Asia	105-00 E.	21-30 N.
Cadiz,	Andalusia,	Spain,	Europe	6-40 W.	36-30 N.
Cagliari,	Sardinia	Island,	Europe	9-12 E.	39-00 N.
CAIRO	Lower	Egypt,	Africa	33-00 E.	30-00 N.
GRAND,					
Calais,	Picardy,	France,	Europe	2-00 E.	51-00 N.
Calecut,	Malabar,	East-India,	Asia	75-00 E.	11-20 N.
Cambodia,	Siam,	East-India,	Asia	104-00 E.	12-30 N.
Cambray,	Cambray,	Netherlands,	Europe	3-15 E.	50-15 N.
Cambridge,	Cambridgesh.	England,	Europe	00-5 E.	52-15 N.
Cambridge	Massachusetts,	N. England,	Amer.	70-4 W.	42-00 N.
New,					
Candia,	Candia	Island,	Asia	25-00 E.	35-30 N.
Candy,	Ceylone	Island,	Asia	79-00 E.	8-00 N.
Canfo,	Nova Scotia,	North	Amer.	62-00 W.	46-00 N.
Canterbury,	Kent,	England,	Europe	1-15 E.	51-16 N.
CANTON,	Canton,	China,	Asia	112-30 E.	23-25 N.
Cape of Good	Caffraria,	Hottentots,	Africa	16-20 E.	34-30 S.
Hope,					
Cape Coast	Guinea,	Gold Coast,	Africa	00-00	5-00 N.
Castle,					
Cape Horn,	Delfuego Isle,	Patagonia,	S. Am,	80-00 W.	57-30 S.

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Towns.	Provinces.	Countries.	Quart.	Longit. D. M.	Latitude. D. M.
Capua,	Naples,	Italy,	Europe	15-00 E.	41-20 N.
Carlescroon,	Bleking,	Sweden,	Europe	15-00 E.	56-20 N.
Carlisle,	Cumberland,	England,	Europe	2-30 W.	54-45 N.
Carthage,	Murcia,	Spain,	Europe	1-05 W.	37-40 N.
CARTHA- GENA,	Carthage,	Terra-firma,	S. Am.	77-00 W.	11-00 N.
Carthage,	Tunis,	Barbary,	Africa	9-00 E.	36-30 N.
Casal,	Montferrat,	Italy,	Europe	8-35 E.	45-00 N.
Cassel,	Hesse-cassel,	Germany,	Europe	9-20 E.	51-20 N.
Castiglione,	Mantua,	Italy,	Europe	11-00 E.	45-15 N.
Cayenne,	Caribbiana,	South Morocco,	Amer.	53-00 W.	5-00 N.
Ceuta,	Fez,	Morocco,	Africa	6-30 W.	35-50 N.
Chagre,	Darien,	South Italy,	Amer.	82-00 W.	9-50 N.
Chambery,	Savoy,	Italy,	Europe	5-45 E.	45-40 N.
CHARLES TOWN,	Carolina,	North	Amer.	79-00 W.	32-30 N.
Civita Vecch.	Pope's Territ.	Italy,	Europe	12-30 E.	42-00 N.
Cleeve,	Westphalia,	Germany,	Europe	5-36 E.	51-40 N.
Cochin,	Malabar,	East-India,	Asia	75-00 E.	9-30 N.
Cologne,	Cologne,	Germany,	Europe	6-40 E.	50-50 N.
Columbo,	Ceylone,	East-India,	Asia	78-00 E.	7-00 N.
Compostella,	Gallicia,	Spain,	Europe	9-15 W.	42-00 N.
Coni,	Piedmont,	Italy,	Europe	7-30 E.	44-25 N.
Constance,	Swabia,	Germany,	Europe	9-12 E.	47-37 N.
CONSTANTI- NOBLE,	Romania,	Turkey,	Europe	29-15 E.	41-30 N.
COPENHA- GEN,	Zeland,	Denmark,	Europe	13-00 E.	55-40 N.
Corinth,	Morea,	Turkey,	Europe	23-00 E.	37-30 N.
Cork,	Munster,	Ireland,	Europe	8-25 W.	51-40 N.
Corunna,	Galicia,	Spain,	Europe	9-00 W.	43-10 N.
Courtray,	Flanders,	Netherlands,	Europe	3-10 E.	50-48 N.
Cracow,	Little Poland,	Poland,	Europe	19-30 E.	50-00 N.
Cremona,	Cremonese,	Milan,	Europe	10-30 E.	45-00 N.
Cressy,	Picardy,	France,	Europe	2-00 E.	50-20 N.
Cusco,	Peru,	South	Amer.	70-00 W.	13-00 S.
D. Dacca,	Bengal,	East-India,	Asia	89-00 E.	23-30 N.
Damascus,	Syria,	Turkey,	Asia	37-30 E.	33-15 N.
Dantzick,	Prussia,	Poland,	Europe	19-00 E.	54-00 N.
Delft,	Holland,	Netherlands,	Europe	4-5 E.	52-6 N.
DELLY,	Delly,	East-India,	Asia	79-00 E.	28-00 N.
Delos,	Cyclades,	Turkey,	Europe	25-50 E.	37-26 N.
Delphos,	Achaia,	Turkey,	Europe	22-15 E.	38-30 N.
Deuxponts,	Palatinate,	Germany,	Europe	7-15 E.	49-25 N.
Derbent,	Dagistan,	Persia,	Asia	51-00 E.	41-15 N.
Dettingen,	Wetteravia,	Germany,	Europe	8-45 E.	50-8 N.
Dieppe,	Normandy,	France,	Europe	1-15 E.	49-55 N.

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Towns.	Provinces.	Countries.	Quar- ters.	Longi- tude.	Latitude.
				D. M.	D. M.
Domingo St.	Hispaniola	Island	Amer.	70-00W.	18-20N.
Dort,	Holland,	Netherlands,	Europe	4-40E.	51-47N.
Dover,	Kent,	England,	Europe	1-25E.	51-10N.
Doway,	Flanders,	Netherlands,	Europe	3-00E.	50-25N.
DRESDEN,	Saxony,	Germany,	Europe	13-36E.	51-00N.
Drogheda,	Leinster,	Ireland,	Europe	6-30W.	53-45N.
Drontheim,	Drontheim,	Norway,	Europe	10-30E.	64-00N.
DUBLIN,	Leinster,	Ireland,	Europe	6-25W.	53-16N.
Dunkirk,	Flanders,	Netherlands,	Europe	2-20E.	51-00N.
Durazzo,	Albania,	Turkey,	Europe	20-10E.	41-37N.
Dusseldorp,	Berg,	Germany,	Europe	6-20E.	51-15N.
E					
Eckeren,	Brabant,	Netherlands,	Europe	4-14E.	51-23N.
Edghill,	Warwickshire	England,	Europe	1-26E.	52-9N.
EDINBURGH,	Lothian,	Scotland,	Europe	3-00W.	56-00N.
Egra,	Bohemia prop	Bohemia,	Europe	12-22E.	50-10N.
Elbing,	Prussia,	Poland,	Europe	20-00E.	54-15N.
Embden,	Embden,	Germany,	Europe	6-45E.	53-40N.
Ephesus,	Ionis,	Natolia,	Asia	27-40E.	37-9N.
Erzerum,	Turcomania,	Turkey,	Asia	41-00E.	40-00N.
Erfurt,	Saxony,	Germany,	Europe	11-6E.	51-00N.
Erfek,	Lower	Hungary,	Europe	20-8E.	46-00N.
Efcurlal,	New Castile,	Spain,	Europe	4-5W.	40-40N.
Exeter,	Devonshire,	England,	Europe	3-40W.	50-44N.
F					
Falkirk,	Sterling,	Scotland,	Europe	3-48W.	56-00N.
FE, St.	New	Mexico,	Amer.	109-00W.	36-00N.
Ferrara,	Romania,	Italy,	Europe	12-5E.	44-50N.
Ferrol,	Gallicia,	Spain,	Europe	8-40W.	43-30N.
FEZ,	Fez,	Morocco,	Africa	6-00W.	33-30N.
Final,	Genoa,	Italy,	Europe	9-00E.	44-30N.
Flerus,	Namur,	Netherlands,	Europe	4-30E.	50-33N.
FLORENCE,	Tuscany,	Italy,	Europe	12-15E.	43-30N.
Flushing,	Zeland,	Netherlands,	Europe	3-25E.	51-30N.
Fontenoy,	Hainault,	Netherlands,	Europe	3-20E.	50-39N.
Fontarabia,	Biscay,	Spain,	Europe	1-35W.	43-20N.
Frankfort,	Weteravia,	Germany,	Europe	7-30E.	50-10N.
Frankfort,	Brandenburg,	Germany,	Europe	15-00E.	52-22N.
Frankendal,	Palatinate,	Germany,	Europe	8-15E.	49-30N.
Frederica,	Georgia,	Carolina,	Amer.	81-30W.	31-00N.
Friburg,	Friburg,	Switzerland,	Europe	6-55E.	46-50N.
Friburg,	Swabia,	Germany,	Europe	7-40E.	48-12N.
Frontiniac,	Canada,	North	Amer.	77-00W.	43-20N.

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Towns.	Provinces.	Countries.	Quar- ters.	Longi- tude. D. M.	Latitude. D. M.
Furnes,	Flanders,	Netherlands,	Europe	2-25 E.	51-10 N.
Furstenburg,	Swabia,	Germany,	Europe	8-30 E.	47-50 N.
G					
Allipoli,	Romania,	Turkey,	Europe	28-00 E.	40-45 N.
Gelders,	Gelderland,	Netherlands,	Europe	6-00 E.	51-35 N.
GENEVA,	Savoy,	Italy,	Europe	6-00 E.	46-20 N.
GENOA,	Genoa,	Italy,	Europe	9-30 E.	44-30 N.
Ghent,	Flanders,	Netherlands,	Europe	3-36 E.	51-00 N.
Gibraltar,	Andalusia,	Spain,	Europe	6-00 W.	36-00 N.
Girone,	Catalonia,	Spain,	Europe	2-35 E.	42-00 N.
Glasgow,	Clydsdale,	Scotland,	Europe	4-8 W.	55-50 N.
Gnesna,	Great Poland,	Poland,	Europe	18-00 E.	53-00 N.
Goa,	Malabar,	East-India,	Asia	73-20 E.	15-20 N.
Gombron,	Faristan,	Persia,	Asia	55-30 E.	27-30 N.
Gottenburg,	Gothland,	Sweden,	Europe	11-30 E.	58-00 N.
Granada,	Granada,	Spain,	Europe	3-40 W.	37-15 N.
Grenoble,	Dauphine,	France,	Europe	5-28 E.	45-12 N.
Grodno,	Lithuania,	Poland,	Europe	24-00 E.	53-40 N.
Groningen,	Groningen,	Netherlands,	Europe	6-40 E.	53-20 N.
H					
HAGUE,	Holland,	Netherlands,	Europe	4-00 E.	52-10 N.
Haerlem,	Holland,	Netherlands,	Europe	4-10 E.	52-20 N.
Halifax,	Nova Scotia,	North	Amer.	64-00 W.	45-00 N.
Hamburgh,	Holstein,	Germany,	Europe	9-40 E.	54-00 N.
HANOVER,	Saxony,	Germany,	Europe	9-35 E.	52-32 N.
Hanau,	Weteravia,	Germany,	Europe	8-45 E.	50-12 N.
Havanna,	Cuba	Island,	Amer.	84-00 W.	23-00 N.
Heidelburg,	Palatinate,	Germany,	Europe	8-40 E.	49-20 N.
Helena, St.	Helens	Island,	Africa	6-30 W.	16-00 S.
Hermanstadt,		Transylvania,	Europe	24-00 E.	46-32 N.
Hildesheim,	Hildesheim,	Germany,	Europe	10-00 E.	52-17 N.
Hoenzolern,	Swabia,	Germany,	Europe	8-50 E.	48-20 N.
I					
Jago, St.	Jamaica	Island,	Amer.	76-30 W.	18-20 N.
Jago, St.	Cuba	Island,	Amer.	76-30 W.	20-00 N.
Jago, St.	Chili,	South	Amer.	77-00 W.	34-00 S.
JAMES TOWN,	James County,	Virginia,	Amer.	76-00 W.	37-30 N.
JERUSALEM,	Palestine,	Turkey,	Asia	36-00 E.	32-00 N.
Ingolstadt,	Bavaria,	Germany,	Europe	11-30 E.	48-45 N.
Inspruc,	Austria,	Germany,	Europe	11-26 E.	47-12 N.
ISPAHAN,	Iracagem,	Persia,	Asia	50-00 E.	32-30 N.
Juliers,	Westphalia,	Germany,	Europe	6-00 E.	50-55 N.

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Towns.	Provinces.	Countries.	Quar- ters.	Longi- tude. D. M.	Latitude. D. M.
K Aminiec,	Podolia,	Poland,	Europe	26-30 E.	48-00 N.
Kaffa,	Crim	Tartary,	Europe	37-00 E.	44-55 N.
Kexholm,	Kexholm,	Russia,	Europe	30-00 E.	61-30 N.
Kingston,	Jamaica,	American Isle,	—	77 W.	17-30 N.
Kiof,	Ukrain,	Russia,	Europe	30-30 E.	51-00 N.
Kingfale,	Munster,	Ireland,	Europe	8-20 W.	51-32 N.
Koningsburgh,	Prussia,	Poland,	Europe	21-00 E.	54-40 N.
Koningseck,	Swabia,	Germany,	Europe	9-23 E.	47-50 N.
L Andau,	Alface,	Germany,	Europe	8-00 E.	49-12 N.
Leghorn,	Tuscany,	Italy,	Europe	11-00 E.	43-30 N.
Leipfic,	Saxony,	Germany,	Europe	12-40 E.	51-20 N.
Lemburg,	Red Ruffia,	Poland,	Europe	24-00 E.	49-00 N.
Leopoldftadt,	Upper	Hungary,	Europe	18-06 E.	48-55 N.
Lepanto,	Achaia,	Turkey,	Europe	23-00 E.	38-00 N.
Lewarden,	Friefland,	Netherlands,	Europe	5-35 E.	53-20 N.
Leyden,	Holland,	Netherlands,	Europe	4-00 E.	52-12 N.
LIEGE,	Liege,	Westphalia,	Europe	5-36 E.	50-40 N.
LIMA,	Lima,	Peru,	S. Ame.	76-00 W.	12-30 S.
Limburg,	Limburg,	Netherlands,	Europe	6-05 E.	50-37 N.
Limeric,	Munster,	Ireland,	Europe	8-30 W.	52-35 N.
Lintz,	Austria,	Germany,	Europe	14-00 E.	48-18 N.
Lifle,	Flanders,	Netherlands,	Europe	3-00 E.	50-42 N.
LISBON,	Estremadura,	Portugal,	Europe	9-25 W.	38-45 N.
LONDON,	Middlefex,	England,	Europe	00-00	51-30 N.
Londonderry,	Ulster,	Ireland,	Europe	7-40 W.	54-52 N.
Loretto,	Pope's Territ.	Italy,	Europe	15-00 E.	43-15 N.
LOUISBOURG,	Cape Breton	Island,	Amer.	61-30 W.	46-50 N.
Lublin,	Little Poland,	Poland,	Europe	22-15 E.	51-30 N.
Lubeck,	Holstein,	Germany,	Europe	10-35 E.	54-20 N.
Lucern,	Lucern,	Switzerland,	Europe	8-12 E.	47-00 N.
Luxemburg,	Luxemburg,	Netherlands,	Europe	6-08 E.	49-45 N.
Lyons,	Lyonois,	France,	Europe	4-45 E.	45-50 N.
M ADRID,	New Castile,	Spain,	Europe	4-15 W.	40-30 N.
Mae- stricht,	Brabant,	Netherlands,	Europe	5-40 E.	50-55 N.
Magdeburg,	Saxony,	Germany,	Europe	12-00 E.	52-15 N.
Mahon Port,	Minorca	Island,	Europe	4-06 E.	39-50 N.
Majorca,	Majorca Isle,	Spain,	Europe	2-30 E.	39-30 N.
Malo, St	Bretany,	France,	Europe	2-00 W.	48-40 N.
Malacca,	Malacca,	East-India,	Asia	100-00 E.	02-30 N.
Malaga,	Granada,	Spain,	Europe	4-45 W.	36-40 N.
Malta,	Malta Isle,	Mediter- ranean,	Europe	15-00 E.	35-15 N.

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Towns.	Provinces.	Countries.	Quar- ters.	Longi- tude.	Latitude.
				D. M.	D. M.
Malines, or	Brabant,	Netherlands,	Europe	4-22 E.	51-10 N.
Mechlin,					
MANTUA,	Mantua,	Italy,	Europe	11-15 E.	45-20 N.
Marpurg,	Hesse,	Germany,	Europe	8-40 E.	50-40 N.
Marfeilles,	Provence,	France,	Europe	5-20 E.	43-15 N.
Martinico,	Martinico Ile,	West Indies,	Amer.	61-00 W.	14-30 N.
Massa,	Massa Carara,	Italy,	Europe	10-40 E.	43-55 N.
MECCA,	Mecca,	Arabia,	Asia	43-30 E.	21-20 N.
Mentz,	Mentz,	Germany,	Europe	8-00 E.	50-00 N.
Messina,	Sicily	Island,	Europe	15-40 E.	38-30 N.
Metz,	Lorraine,	Germany,	Europe	6-00 E.	49-16 N.
MEXICO,	Mexico,	North	Amer.	103-00 W.	20-00 N.
MILAN,	Milanese,	Italy,	Europe	9-30 E.	45-25 N.
Mittau,	Courland,	Poland,	Europe	24-00 E.	56-40 N.
Mocho,	Mocho,	Arabia Felix,	Asia	45-00 E.	13-00 N.
MODENA,	Modena,	Italy,	Europe	11-20 E.	44-45 N.
Mons,	Hainault,	Netherlands,	Europe	3-33 E.	50-34 N.
Montpelier,	Languedoc,	France,	Europe	3-50 E.	43-37 N.
Moscow,	Moscow,	Russia,	Europe	38-00 E.	55-43 N.
Mouful,	Mesopotamia	Turkey,	Asia	43-00 E.	36-00 N.
Munster,	Westphalia,	Germany,	Europe	7-10 E.	52-00 N.
MUNICH,	Bavaria,	Germany,	Europe	11-32 E.	48-05 N.

N.					
NAmur,	Namur,	Netherlands,	Europe	4-50 E.	50-30 N.
NANCY,	Lorraine,	Germany,	Europe	6-00 E.	48-44 N.
Nants,	Bretany,	France,	Europe	1-30 W.	47-15 N.
Nanking,	Nanking,	China,	Asia	118-30 E.	32-00 N.
NAPLES,	Lavoro,	Italy,	Europe	15-00 E.	41-00 N.
Narva,	Livonia,	Russia,	Europe	27-35 E.	59-00 N.
Narbonne,	Languedoc,	France,	Europe	2-40 E.	43-18 N.
Nassau,	Upper Rhine,	Germany,	Europe	7-25 E.	50-21 N.
Nismes,	Languedoc,	France,	Europe	4-26 E.	43-40 N.
Norwich,	Norfolk,	England,	Europe	1-26 E.	52-40 N.
Norkopping,	Gothland,	Sweden,	Europe	15-30 E.	58-20 N.
Nuremburg,	Franconia,	Germany,	Europe	11-00 E.	49-30 N.

O.					
OCzacow,	Tartary,	Turkey,	Europe	35-00 E.	46-00 N.
Olmütz,	Moravia,	Bohemia,	Europe	16-45 E.	49-40 N.
Oliva,	Prussia,	Poland,	Europe	18-30 E.	54-20 N.
Onspach,	See Anspach				
Orange,	Provence,	France,	Europe	4-46 E.	44-10 N.
Oran,	Algiers,	Barbary,	Africa	00-00	36-30 N.
Orbitello,	Del Presidii,	Tuscany,	Europe	12-00 E.	42-30 N.
Ormus,	Ormuz Isle,	Perlia,	Asia	56-00 E.	27-30 N.

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Towns.	Provinces.	Countries.	Quar- ters.	Longi- tude. D. M.	Latitude. D. M.
Orlowa,	Temeswaer,	Temeswaer,	Europe	22-00 E.	45-30 N.
Ofnabrug,	Westphalia,	Germany,	Europe	7-40 E.	52-31 N.
Ostend,	Flanders,	Netherlands,	Europe	2-45 E.	51-15 N.
Otranto,	Naples,	Italy,	Europe	19-15 E.	40-12 N.
Oudenard,	Flanders,	Netherlands,	Europe	2-50 E.	51-15 N.
Oxford,	Oxfordshire,	England,	Europe	1-15 E.	51-45 N.
PAdua,	Venice,	Italy,	Europe	12-15 E.	45-30 N.
Paia,	Peru,	South Amer.		80-00 W.	5-00 S.
PALERMO,	Mazara,	Sicily Isle,	Europe	13-00 E.	38-30 N.
Palmyra,	Syria,	Turkey,	Asia	39-00 E.	33-00 N.
Pampeluna,	Navarre,	Spain,	Europe	1-30 W.	43-15 N.
Panama,	Darien,	Terra firma,	Amer.	82-00 W.	9-00 N.
PARIS,	Isle of France,	France,	Europe	2-25 E.	48-50 N.
PARMA,	Parmesan,	Italy,	Europe	11-00 E.	44-45 N.
Passau,	Bavaria,	Germany,	Europe	13-30 E.	48-30 N.
Pavia,	Milanese,	Italy,	Europe	9-40 E.	45-15 N.
PEGU,	Pegu,	East India,	Asia	97-00 E.	17-30 N.
PEKING,	Peking,	China,	Asia	111-00 E.	40-00 N.
Persepolis,	Iracagem,	Persia,	Asia	54-00 E.	30-30 N.
Perth,	Perth,	Scotland,	Europe	3-10 W.	56-25 N.
Peterborough	Northamp- tonshire,	England,	Europe	0-15 E.	52-33 N.
PETER S- BURG,	Ingria,	Russia,	Europe	31-00 E.	60-00 N.
Petitguaves,	Hispaniola,	Island,	Amer.	76-00 W.	18-15 N.
PHILADEL	Pensylvania,	North Amer.	Amer.	74-00 W.	40-50 N.
PHIA,					
Philippi,	Macedonia,	Turkey,	Europe	25-00 E.	41-00 N.
Philipsburg,	Palatinate,	Germany,	Europe	8-16 E.	49-48 N.
Placentia,	Parmesan,	Italy,	Europe	10-25 E.	45-00 N.
Pignerol,	Piedmont,	Italy,	Europe	7-15 E.	44-45 N.
Pisa,	Tuscany,	Italy,	Europe	11-15 E.	43-36 N.
Piscataway,	N. Hampshire	North Amer.	Amer.	70-00 W.	43-35 N.
Placentia,	Estremadura,	Spain,	Europe	6-00 W.	39-45 N.
Plata,	Plata,	South Amer.	Amer.	66-30 W.	22-30 S.
Plymouth,	Devon,	England,	Europe	4-27 W.	50-26 N.
Poictiers,	Poictou,	France,	Europe	00-15 E.	46-40 N.
Pondicherry,	Coromandel,	East-India,	Asia	80-00 E.	12-27 N.
Portalegre,	Alentejo,	Portugal,	Europe	8-00 W.	39-20 N.
Port l'Orient,	Bretany,	France,	Europe	3-15 W.	47-42 N.
Porto, or	Entreminho	Portugal,	Europe	9-00 W.	41-10 N.
Oporto,	Douro,				
Porto Bello,	Darien,	Terra-firma,	Amer.	82-00 W.	10-00 N.
Porto Cavallo	Caracos,	Terra-firma,	Amer.	67-30 W.	10-30 N.
Porto Rico,	Porto Rico	Island,	Amer.	65-00 W.	18-00 N.

Towns.

Towns.	Provinces.	Countries.	Quar- ters.	Longi- tude.	Latitude.
M. C. M. C.				D. M. D. M.	
Port Royal	Jamaica	Island,	Amer.	77-00 W.	17-30 N.
Port Royal	South Carolina	Carolina,	Amer.	80-00 W.	31-45 N.
Port St. Mary's	Andalusia,	Spain,	Europe	6-30 W.	36-30 N.
Portsmouth	Hampshire,	England,	Europe	1-16 W.	50-48 N.
Potosi,	Los Charcas,	Peru,	Amer.	67-00 W.	22-00 S.
Prague,	Bohemia,	Bohemia,	Europe	14-20 E.	50-00 N.
Precop,	Crim	Tartary,	Europe	37-40 E.	46-40 N.
Presburg,	Upper	Hungary,	Europe	17-30 E.	48-20 N.
Preston,	Lancashire,	England,	Europe	2-32 W.	53-45 N.
Pultowa,	Ukrain,	Russia,	Europe	35-00 E.	50-00 N.
Purisburg,	Georgia,	S. Carolina,	Amer.	81-00 W.	31-45 N.
Pymont,	Lyppe,	Germany,	Europe	9-00 E.	52-00 N.
Quebec,	French	Canada,	N. Am.	74-00 W.	47-35 N.
Quitto,	Quitto,	Peru,	S. Am.	78-00 W.	00-30 S.
Raab,	Lower	Hungary,	Europe	18-00 E.	48-00 N.
Ramillies,	Brabant,	Netherlands,	Europe	4-50 E.	50-46 N.
Ramsgate,	Kent,	England,	Europe	1-22 E.	51-20 N.
Rastadt,	Swabia,	Germany,	Europe	8-00 E.	48-45 N.
Ratisbon,	Bavaria,	Germany,	Europe	12-5 E.	49-00 N.
Ravenna,	Romania,	Italy,	Europe	13-00 E.	44-30 N.
Reggio,	Modena,	Italy,	Europe	11-00 E.	44-45 N.
Reggio,	Naples,	Italy,	Europe	15-50 E.	38-28 N.
Rennes,	Bretany,	France,	Europe	11-45 W.	48-5 N.
Revel,	Livonia,	Russia,	Europe	24-00 E.	59-00 N.
Rhodes,	Rhodes	Island,	Asia	28-00 E.	36-20 N.
Riga,	Livonia,	Russia,	Europe	24-00 E.	57-00 N.
Rochelle,	Orleanois,	France,	Europe	1-5 W.	46-17 N.
Rochester,	Kent,	England,	Europe	0-34 E.	51-22 N.
Rochfort,	Guienne,	France,	Europe	1-00 W.	46-00 N.
Rome,	Pope's Territ.	Italy,	Europe	13-00 E.	41-45 N.
Rotterdam,	Holland,	Netherlands,	Europe	4-20 E.	52-00 N.
Rouen,	Normandy,	France,	Europe	1-6 E.	49-30 N.
Rypen,	Jutland,	Denmark,	Europe	9-00 E.	55-30 N.
Ryfwick,	Holland,	Netherlands,	Europe	4-40 E.	52-8 N.
Saguntum,	Valencia,	Spain,	Europe	0-40 W.	39-35 N.
Sor Morvie-					
Sayd,	Upper	Egypt,	Africa	32-20 E.	27-00 N.
Thebes					
Saintes,	Guienne,	France,	Europe	0-36 W.	45-50 N.

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Salamanca,	Leon,	Spain,	Europe	6-10 W.	41-00 N.
SALANKA-	Ratcia,	Slavonia,	Europe	21-00 E.	45-20 N.
MEN,					
Salerno,	Naples,	Italy,	Europe	15-20 E.	40-40 N.
Salisbury,	Wiltshire,	England,	Europe	1-55 W.	51-16 N.
Sallee,	Fez,	Morocco,	Africa	7-00 W.	34-00 N.
Salonichi,	Macedon,	Turkey,	Europe	24-00 E.	41-00 N.
Saltzburg,	Bavaria,	Germany,	Europe	13-00 E.	47-45 N.
SAMARCAND,	Uzbek,	Tartary,	Asia	66-00 E.	40-00 N.
Samaria,	Palestine,	Turkey,	Asia	38-00 E.	32-40 N.
Samos,	Samos Isle,	Turkey,	Asia	27-30 E.	37-30 N.
Sandwich,	Kent,	England,	Europe	1-20 E.	51-20 N.
Saragossa,	Aragon,	Spain,	Europe	1-15 W.	41-32 N.
Sardam,	Holland,	Netherlands,	Europe	4-00 E.	52-28 N.
Savanna,	Georgia,	Carolina,	Amer.	81-20 W.	32-00 N.
Savona,	Genoa,	Italy,	Europe	9-00 E.	44-25 N.
Scalloway,	Shetland	Isles,	Europe	1-5 E.	61-12 N.
Scanderoon,	Syria,	Turkey,	Asia	37-00 E.	36-15 N.
Scarborough,	Yorkshire,	England,	Europe	00-00	54-18 N.
Scaffhouse,	Scaffhouse,	Switzerland,	Europe	8-40 E.	47-42 N.
Schellenberg,	Bavaria,	Germany,	Europe	11-00 E.	48-45 N.
Schenechtida,	New York,	North	Amer.	72-30 W.	42-30 N.
Schiras,	Farsistan,	Persia,	Asia	53-00 E.	30-00 N.
Scone,	Perth,	Scotland,	Europe	3-15 W.	56-28 N.
Sebastian, St.	Biscay,	Spain,	Europe	1-50 W.	43-35 N.
Sedan,	Champain,	France,	Europe	4-45 E.	49-46 N.
Segovia,	Old Castile,	Spain,	Europe	4-35 W.	41-00 N.
Senef,	Hainault,	Netherlands,	Europe	4-10 E.	50-26 N.
Sestos,	Romania,	Turkey,	Europe	27-30 E.	40-00 N.
Seville,	Andalusia,	Spain,	Europe	6-00 W.	37-15 N.
Shaftsbury,	Dorsetshire,	England,	Europe	2-20 W.	51-16 N.
Sheffield,	Yorkshire,	England,	Europe	1-20 W.	53-26 N.
Shields,	Durham,	England,	Europe	1-00 W.	55-00 N.
Sherbro,	Guinea,		Africa	11-00 W.	6-00 N.
Sheerness,	Kent,	England,	Europe	00-50 E.	51-25 N.
Shrewsbury,	Shropshire,	England,	Europe	2-46 W.	52-46 N.
SIAM,	Siam,	East-India,	Asia	101-00 E.	14-30 N.
Siden,	Arabia	Deserta,	Asia	42-15 E.	21-20 N.
Sienna,	Tuscany,	Italy,	Europe	12-30 E.	43-20 N.
Sion,	Valais,	Switzerland,	Europe	7-20 E.	46-15 N.
Sleswick,	South Jutland,	Denmark,	Europe	9-45 E.	54-45 N.
Sluys,	Flanders,	Netherlands,	Europe	3-15 E.	51-18 N.
Smyrna,	Natolia,	Turkey,	Asia	27-00 E.	37-30 N.
Soissons,	Isle of France,	France,	Europe	3-21 E.	49-28 N.
Solothurn,	Soleure,	Switzerland,	Europe	7-15 E.	47-18 N.

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Southampton	Hampshire,	England,	Europe	1-30 W.	50-55 N.
Spaw,	W. Liege,	Germany,	Europe	5-50 E.	50-32 N.
Spire,	Palatinate,	Germany,	Europe	8-17 E.	49-16 N.
Stafford,	Staffordshire,	England,	Europe	2-36 W.	52-50 N.
Steenkirk,	Hainault,	Netherlands,	Europe	4-8 E.	50-45 N.
Sterling,	Sterling,	Scotland,	Europe	3-50 W.	56-12 N.
Stetin,	Pomerania,	Germany,	Europe	14-50 E.	53-30 N.
Stockholm,	Uplandia,	Sweden,	Europe	18-00 E.	59-30 N.
Stockton,	Durham,	England,	Europe	1-00 W.	54-33 N.
Stralsund,	Pomerania,	Germany,	Europe	13-22 E.	54-23 N.
STRASBURG,	Alface,	Germany,	Europe	7-35 E.	48-38 N.
Stuttgart,	Swabia,	Germany,	Europe	9-00 E.	48-40 N.
Suez,	Suez,	Egypt,	Africa,	34-30 E.	30-00 N.
Sunderland,	Durham,	England,	Europe	1-00 W.	54-55 N.
SURAT,	Cambaya,	East-India,	Asia	72-20 E.	21-30 N.
SURINAM,	Surinam,	South	Amer.	56-00 W.	6-30 N.
Swerin,	Mecklenburg	Germany,	Europe	11-30 E.	54-00 N.
Switz,	Switz,	Switzerland,	Europe	8-30 E.	47-00 N.
Syracuse,	Sicily	Island,	Europe	15-5 E.	37-25 N.
T.					
Tangier,	Fez,	Morocco,	Africa	7-00 W.	35-40 N.
Tanjour,	Tanjour,	East-India,	Asia	79-30 E.	11-00 N.
Taragon,	Catalonia,	Spain,	Europe	1-15 E.	41-6 N.
Taranto,	Naples,	Italy,	Europe	18-15 E.	40-32 N.
Tarfus, or	Natolia,	Turkey,	Asia	35-00 E.	37-00 N.
Tarassio,					
Tauris, or	Adirbeitzan,	Persia,	Asia	46-30 E.	38-20 N.
Ecbatana,					
TEME-	Temefwaer	Bannat,	Europe	22-00 E.	45-55 N.
SWAER,					
Tervere,	Zeland,	Netherlands,	Europe	3-35 E.	51-38 N.
Tetuan,	Fez,	Morocco,	Africa	6-35 W.	35-40 N.
Thebes, fee					
Mc Said,					
Thebes, or	Achaia,	Turkey,	Europe	24-00 E.	38-10 N.
Thiwa,					
Thomas, St.	Coromandel,	India,	Asia	80-00 E.	13-00 N.
Thoulon,	Provence,	France,	Europe	6-00 E.	43-5 N.
Thoulofe,	Languedoc,	France,	Europe	1-5 E.	43-40 N.
Tinmouth,	Northumber-	England,	Europe	1-00 W.	55-00 N.
	land,				
Tivoli, or	Campania,	Italy,	Europe	12-35 E.	42-00 N.
Tibur,					
Tobolski,	Siberia,	Russia,	Asia	63-00 E.	57-30 N.

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Towns.	Provinces.	Countries.	Quar- ters.	Longi- tude. D. M.	Latitude. D. M.
Tockay,	Upper Hungary,	Hungary,	Europe	21-00 E.	48-10 N.
Tolledo,	New Castile,	Spain,	Europe	04-12 W.	39-45 N.
Tolen,	Zeland,	Netherlands,	Europe	04-00 E.	51-30 N.
Tongerren,	Liege,	Germany,	Europe	05-22 E.	50-54 N.
Torne,	Torne,	Lapland,	Europe	22-45 E.	65-45 N.
Tortosa,	Catalonia,	Spain,	Europe	00-15 E.	40-45 N.
Toul,	Lorrain,	Germany,	Europe	05-42 E.	48-45 N.
Tournay,	Flanders,	Netherlands,	Europe	03-30 E.	50-37 N.
Tours,	Orleanois,	France,	Europe	00-45 E.	47-25 N.
Trapano,	Sicily	Island,	Europe	12-08 E.	38-00 N.
Trapezond,	Natolia,	Turkey,	Asia	42-20 E.	42-26 N.
Travemund,	Holstein,	Germany,	Europe	10-45 E.	54-30 N.
TRENT,	Trent,	Italy,	Europe	11-00 E.	46-05 N.
TRIERS, or Treves,		Germany,	Europe	06-10 E.	49-55 N.
Freves,					
Trieste,	Istria,	Venice,	Europe	14-00 E.	46-05 N.
TRIPOLI,	Tripoli,	Barbary,	Africa	14-30 E.	33-30 N.
Tripoli,	Syria,	Turkey,	Asia	36-15 E.	34-30 N.
Trois Rivi- eres,	Canada,	North	Amer.	75-00 W.	46-45 N.
Troyes,	Champaign,	France,	Europe	04-05 E.	48-15 N.
Troy Ruins,	Natolia,	Turkey,	Asia	26-30 E.	39-30 N.
Tubingen,	Swabia,	Germany,	Europe	08-55 E.	48-26 N.
Tunbridge,	Kent,	England,	Europe	00-16 E.	51-14 N.
TUNIS,	Tunis,	Barbary,	Africa	10-00 E.	36-20 N.
TURIN,	Piedmont,	Italy,	Europe	07-16 E.	44-50 N.
Tyre,	Palestine,	Turkey,	Asia	36-00 E.	32-32 N.
V.					
VADO,	Genoa,	Italy,	Europe	09-08 E.	44-16 N.
Valencia,	Valencia,	Spain,	Europe	00-35 W.	39-20 N.
Valenciennes,	Hainault,	Netherlands,	Europe	03-23 E.	50-24 N.
Valladolid,	Old Castile,	Spain,	Europe	04-50 W.	41-36 N.
Vallangin,	Vallangin,	Switzerland,	Europe	06-40 E.	47-10 N.
Veit, St.	Carinthia,	Germany,	Europe	15-00 E.	45-40 N.
VENICE,	Venice,	Italy,	Europe	13-00 E.	45-40 N.
Venlo,	Gelderland,	Netherlands,	Europe	06-20 E.	51-34 N.
Vera Cruz,	Tlascala,	Mexico,	Amer.	100-00 W.	18-30 N.
Verdun,	Lorrain,	Germany,	Europe	05-10 E.	49-14 N.
Verona,	Venice,	Italy,	Europe	11-15 E.	45-20 N.
Verfailles,	Isle of France,	France,	Europe	02-15 E.	48-46 N.
Verue,	Piedmont,	Italy,	Europe	08-00 E.	45-00 N.
Viana,	Entreminho Douro,	Portugal,	Europe	09-15 W.	41-40 N.
Victoria,	Biscay,	Spain,	Europe	02-45 W.	43-06 N.

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VIENNA,	Austria,	Germany,	Europe	16-20 E.	48-20 N.
Vienne,	Dauphine,	France,	Europe	4-44 E.	45-35 N.
Vigo,	Gallicia,	Spain,	Europe	9-18 W.	42-15 N.
Villa Franca,	Piedmont,	Italy,	Europe	7- 8 E.	43-45 N.
Villa Viciosa,	New Castile,	Spain,	Europe	3-20 W.	40-50 N.
Vilivorden,	Brabant,	Netherlands,	Europe	4-20 E.	51-00 N.
ULM,	Swabia,	Germany,	Europe	10-00 E.	48-24 N.
Uma,	Lapland,	Sweden,	Europe	18-20 E.	63-50 N.
Underwald,	Underwald,	Switzerland,	Europe	7-00 E.	46-30 N.
Upsal,	Upland,	Sweden,	Europe	17-30 E.	60-00 N.
Urbino,	Pope's Dom.	Italy,	Europe	13-50 E.	43-40 N.
Uri,	Uri,	Switzerland,	Europe	8- 30 E.	46-50 N.
Utica, or By- ferta,	Tunis,	Barbary,	Africa	9-30 E.	37-00 N.
Utrecht,	Utrecht,	Netherlands,	Europe	5-00 E.	52- 7 N.
W					
WARADIN,	Upper	Hungary,	Europe	21-50 E.	47-15 N.
WAR- SAW,	Warsovia,	Poland,	Europe	21- 5 E.	52-15 N.
Warwick,	Warwickshire	England,	Europe	3-00 E.	52-20 N.
Waterford,	Waterford,	Ireland,	Europe	7-00 W.	52-12 N.
Weimar,	Saxony,	Germany,	Europe	11-25 E.	51-00 N.
Weissenburg,	Lower	Hungary,	Europe	18-30 E.	47-22 N.
Wells,	Somerfetshire,	England,	Europe	2-35 W.	51-20 N.
Wefel,	Cleves,	Germany,	Europe	6- 5 E.	51-37 N.
WESTMIN- STER,	Middlesex,	England,	Europe	00-00	51-30 N.
Wetflar,	Weteravia,	Germany,	Europe	8-15 E.	50-30 N.
Wexford,	Wexford,	Ireland,	Europe	6-25 W.	52-15 N.
Weymouth,	Dorsetshire,	England,	Europe	2-34 W.	50-40 N.
Whidah, or Fidah,	Guinea,	Slave Coast,	Africa	3-00 E.	6-00 N.
Whitehaven,	Cumberland,	England,	Europe	3-16 W.	54-30 N.
Wiburg,	Finland,	Russia,	Europe	29-00 E.	61-00 N.
Wiburg,	Jutland,	Denmark,	Europe	9-16 E.	56-20 N.
Wicklow,	Wicklow,	Ireland,	Europe	6-30 W.	52-50 N.
WILLIAMS- BURGH,	Virginia,	Virginia,	Amer.	76-30 W.	37-20 N.
Williamstadt,	Holland,	Netherlands,	Europe	4-20 E.	51-44 N.
Wilna,	Lithuania,	Poland,	Europe	25-15 E.	55-00 N.
Winchelea,	Suffex,	England,	Europe	00-50 E.	50-58 N.
Winchester,	Hampshire,	England,	Europe	1-24 W.	51- 6 N.
Windfor,	Berkshire,	England,	Europe	00-39 W.	51-28 N.
Wismar,	Mecklenburg,	Germany,	Europe	11-31 E.	54-15 N.

Towns.

I N D E X.

Towns.	Provinces.	Countries.	Quar- ters.	Longi- tude.	Látitude.
				D. M.	D. M.
Wittenburg,	Saxony,	Germany,	Europe	12-20 E.	53-20 N.
Wolfenbuttle,	Brunswick,	Germany,	Europe	10-32 E.	52-20 N.
Wologda,	Wologda,	Russia,	Europe	42-20 E.	59-00 N.
Woodstock,	Oxfordshire,	England,	Europe	1-17 W.	51-50 N.
Woolwich,	Kent,	England,	Europe	00-10 E.	51-30 N.
Worcester,	Worcestershir.	England,	Europe	2-15 W.	52-15 N.
Worms,	Palatinate,	Germany,	Europe	8-05 E.	49-38 N.
Woronetz,	Belgorod,	Russia,	Europe	40-00 E.	52-00 N.
Wurtzburg,	Franconia,	Germany,	Europe	9-50 E.	49-46 N.
Wynendale,	Flanders,	Netherlands,	Europe	3-00 E.	51-05 N.

X.

X Alisco,	Mexico,	North	Amer.	110-00 W.	22-20 N.
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Y.

Y Armouth,	Norfolk,	England,	Europe	2-00 E.	52-45 N.
York,	Yorkshire,	England,	Europe	0-50 W.	54-00 N.
YORK, NEW,	York,	North	Amer.	72-30 W.	41-00 N.
Ypres,	Flanders,	Netherlands,	Europe	2-46 E.	50-54 N.
Yvica,	Yvica Isle,	Spain,	Europe	1-00 E.	39-00 N.

Z.

Z Ant,	Zant Isle,	Venice,	Europe	21-30 E.	37-50 N.
Z Zeits,	Saxony,	Germany,	Europe	12-20 E.	51-00 N.
Z E L L,	Saxony,	Germany,	Europe	10-00 E.	52-52 N.
Zerbft,	Saxony,	Germany,	Europe	12-33 E.	52-00 N.
Zug,	Zug,	Switzerland,	Europe	8-35 E.	46-55 N.
ZURICH,	Zurich,	Switzerland,	Europe	8-30 E.	47-52 N.
Zutphen,	Zutphen,	Netherlands,	Europe	6-00 E.	52-15 N.

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N. B. The Binder is desired to beat the Book before
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